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LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Light snow likely today; partly cloudy tonight, tomorrow. Temperature range: today 19-35; Monday 19-26. Details on page 44.



## Gain of Tanker Gyrocompass Malfunctioning

ARNOLD H. LURASCH, captain of the Argo Merchant, testified that the tanker's gyrocompass was working properly when the ship on Dec. 15, spilling millions of oil into the Atlantic off Nantuxet.

## Points to Fiscal 'Results'; Says He Is Unsure About '77 Race

Another year of bruising fights and dislocations. Mayor Beame said that New York City has produced "results" that have brought it back to the edge of bankruptcy.

## Travel in Soviet Bloc Is a Journey Linked but Disparate Worlds

BERLIN—The green-capped East held the open passport to a traveler's face, his eyes darting from one to the other. Satisfied, the passport methodically into both where eother border

## ALBANY IS BEGINNING INQUIRY INTO EMPIRE, A RACING OPERATOR

Questions Raised on Character and Fitness of Conglomerate—Its Buffalo License Restricted

By STEVE CASEY  
New York State has decided to investigate the sports-concession empire formerly known as Empire, to resolve questions which have been raised concerning its character and fitness to conduct pari-mutuel racing.

## 20 IN SOUTH AFRICA DIE IN BLACK CLASH

Almost 100 Injured Near Cape Town Over a Boycott of Christmas

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 27—Fighting erupted between rival black groups in two black areas over the weekend, killing at least 20 and wounding nearly a hundred, the police reported today.

## Ford to Reconsider Amnesty

VAIL, Colo., Dec. 27—President Ford agreed today to look into the possibility of granting a general amnesty to the Vietnam war-era draft resisters and deserters.



President-elect Carter was joined yesterday on St. Simons Island, Ga., by his appointees to economic posts. From the left are W. Michael Blumenthal, Treasury Secretary; Bert Lance, Office of Management and Budget; Mr. Carter; Charles L. Schmitz, Council of Economic Advisers, and Vice President-elect Walter F. Mondale.

## Carter Says He Will Probably Meet Brezhnev in 1977, Possibly in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Jimmy Carter said today that he would probably meet with Leonid I. Brezhnev before next September—possibly in this country—to discuss the resolution of a new agreement on limitation of strategic arms and other issues.

## Carter Aides Seek to Cut Turnover in Regulatory Agencies' Personnel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—President-elect Carter's transition team is exploring new ways to deal with the increasingly rapid turnover in personnel at regulatory agencies, a situation that critics charge leads to stalemate, loss of morale, and an inability to handle big cases.

## Bald Eagle Killed on L.I.

A Federal search is under way on Long Island for two men who shot a bald eagle, one of perhaps 100 remaining in the Northeast. Page 29.

## Detective Bureau May Merge

The Police Department will study whether the Detective Bureau should be merged with other investigative units into one office. Page 50.

## INSIDE

Bald Eagle Killed on L.I. A Federal search is under way on Long Island for two men who shot a bald eagle, one of perhaps 100 remaining in the Northeast. Page 29. Detective Bureau May Merge The Police Department will study whether the Detective Bureau should be merged with other investigative units into one office. Page 50.

## CARTER NOW TERMS ECONOMY IMPROVED; LEAVES PLAN IN DOUBT

MEETS WITH FUTURE CABINET

President-Elect Seems to Suggest a Cutting Back on Stimulation—May Ease Stress on Job Plan

By CHARLES MOHR  
Special to The New York Times  
ST. SIMONS ISLAND, Ga., Dec. 27—President-elect Carter said today that the national economy seemed to be improving, and he cast renewed doubt on what form his plans for economic stimulation might take.

He flew to this coastal resort island for his first meeting with his future Cabinet at an informal dinner and reception. More businesslike meetings with the prospective Cabinet will take place tomorrow and Wednesday.

Mr. Carter said that the group would discuss such questions as "procedures" to be followed in appointing sub-Cabinet officials, Federal judges and diplomats, White House staffing and organization and "other matters of substance, such as the economy."

This afternoon he discussed the economic package that he will present to Congress with Vice President-elect Walter F. Mondale, Bert Lance, who will be the director of the Office of Management and Budget; the designated Secretary of the Treasury, W. Michael Blumenthal; the future chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Charles L. Schmitz; F. Ray Marshall, the prospective Labor Secretary, and Charles Kirbo, an Atlanta lawyer who is an adviser to Mr. Carter.

Intentions Left Obscure  
In brief remarks to reporters as he departed from his aircraft at a nearby Naval air station, Mr. Carter not only left obscure his economic intentions but appeared to increase that obscurity by seeming to suggest that an improved economy might need less stimulation than previously thought. He seemed to suggest that he was backing away from a recently expressed preference for putting greater emphasis on programs to create jobs than on a tax reduction.

After the three-hour and 45 minute economic meeting this afternoon, Mr. Carter called the conference "a constructive and encouraging exchange of ideas." His statement continued:

"The discussions focused on current economic trends which seemed slightly

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**India Enthusiastic About Progress of Its Birth-Control Programs**

By WILLIAM BORDERS  
Special to The New York Times

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27—India is coming to the end of 1976 with a record of decidedly the most significant progress in birth control that it has made in any year in its history.

In a vigorous program started last spring to give "top national priority" to solving what many see as one of the world's gravest population problems, India is performing sterilization operations at four times the rate of a couple of years ago.

From the crowded urban slums to the dusty farm villages where most of the people live, there is a new awareness of the federal birth-control program because of a system of official vasectomy quotas at every level and a strong program of what the government calls "incentives and disincentives."

"People have come to realize the importance of family planning to them, to their families, to the community, to the nation as a whole and to the children yet to be born," said the Family Planning Commissioner, Serla Grawal, in an exultant year-end statement.

**7 Million Sterilized This Year**

According to government figures, about seven million sterilization operations have been performed in India, most of them on men, since the beginning of this year, bringing to 20 percent the proportion of fertile couples now protected one way or another against conception.

With a population of 620 million and with 35,000 more people every day than it had the day before, India still has a population problem that is "most urgent," as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has been saying more and more frequently.

But the successes of recent months have generated, at least temporarily, a new degree of enthusiasm in an area that previously was often marked by despair. As a rural doctor in a birth-control clinic

1,000 miles south of here said recently: "I get the feeling for the first time that there is a real sense of commitment to population planning in India, all the way from the top to the bottom, and that can truly make the difference."

Critics of the new intensity with which the government is attacking the population problem charge that it often amounts to compulsory sterilization. They say there are particularly widespread abuses in the new quota systems in which low-ranking officials and teachers are often charged with bringing in a certain number of vasectomy candidates a month.

In reply, the government concedes that there have been instances of overzealous-

ness, sometimes leading to bloody rioting. But it denies that compulsion is the intention and maintains, as Prime Minister Gandhi put it earlier this year: "We should not hesitate to take steps which might be described as drastic. Some personal rights have to be kept in abeyance for the human right of the nation, the right to live, the right to progress."

Since the new campaign was started early this year, India's population program has emerged in a patchwork of state laws and local regulations that vary widely.

The only piece of legislation that explicitly provides for compulsory steriliza-

tion among the general public was set up in Maharashtra. That bill, which allows a family three children at most, requires the approval of the Government. There are increasing indications that Prime Minister Gandhi decided to withhold that approval at present.

But the federal Government and states have issued civil-service regulations limiting the size of its employ families. These are strong incentives in a society where employment is scarce and a government job is prized.

Moreover, with or without the aid of law, officials sometimes deny a loan or a new housing plot unless a woman can produce a vasectomy certificate. She can get that benefit only if she agrees to have a vasectomy.

**Youth Wing Favors Small Family**

Although the program is not directly related to the stern new political line that Prime Minister Gandhi brought India 18 months ago, the present anti-familial mood has the general effect of encouraging resistance to government policy, and the family-planning program provides an example of the change.

In his frequent appearances around the country, Sanjay Gandhi, the Prime Minister's increasingly powerful 30-year-old son, constantly promotes vasectomy, the most popular form of birth control here.

Mr. Gandhi, who is married but has no children, is the leader of the Congress Party's important youth wing, which has adopted family planning as one of the points in a five-point program of social improvements.

India has officially encouraged family planning for 25 years, but the fighting superstition and backwardness among a largely illiterate population have only limited success as population growth continued to negate the gains of economic develop-



**نوشہا خانان کی کہانی**

Part of the cover of a Pakistani family-planning brochure that offers information on various methods of birth control.

**... but in Pakistan, Costly Effort Has Brought Little Progress**

Special to The New York Times

KARACHI, Pakistan—After an intensive program of education, at a cost of more than \$50 million, Pakistan is scarcely any closer to solving its population problem than it was 10 years ago, according to an official survey.

The comprehensive survey, which was published a few months ago, indicates that only 6 percent of the fertile couples in the country are practicing any method of birth control, despite propaganda and an inundation of contraceptives.

"Naturally it's discouraging," said one of the many officials working on the ever-expanding Government program. "It just means we'll all have to try harder."

**5,000 Women Interviewed**

With 75 million people living in a poor arid land that is only twice the size of California, Pakistan has one of the world's gravest population problems, as it officially recognized in the middle 1960's.

"That's what gets you down—that they've been working on it so long here in Pakistan with so little results," said one of the many foreigners who have come here over the years to help deal

with the problem. "In Africa, in parts of Latin America, they're just beginning to take note of population, but the Pakistanis were thought to be way ahead."

According to the fertility survey, which was based on interviews with 5,000 carefully selected women around the country, Pakistan's birth rate is 40.5 per 1,000 of population. Some independent estimates place it even higher, at 43 or so per 1,000, which is three times the rate of the United States.

Here, as elsewhere in the underdeveloped world, the phenomenon known as the population explosion results not from an increase in the birth rate but from a decline in the death rate, because of improvements in health care and sanitation. At the present rate of growth, Pakistan's population will double by the time a child born today reaches the 23d birthday.

"The shadow of overpopulation darkens the prospect of our economic advance; it nullifies our efforts toward social progress," Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said recently. But some of Mr. Bhutto's critics complain that, despite such occasional statements, he is not a

sufficiently enthusiastic advocate of birth control.

Pakistan is a rigidly orthodox Moslem society with a particularly low literacy rate among women, many of whom rarely venture out in public, and talking about birth control is not considered politically wise here. Nevertheless, Prime Minister Bhutto is said to have been chagrined at the poor results shown by his Government's survey, and some people expect him to step up the population control program after the general election that is expected to be held early next year.

**Program Given Higher Priority**

Already he has given the birth control program greater priority by elevating the head of it to the rank of government secretary, a significant move in this protocol-conscious Government. The man who holds the new job, Badruddin Zahidi, spoke in a recent interview of giving "top priority" to the program.

The Government has nearly doubled its birth control budget, and it is planning to involve thousands of practitioners of indigenous medicine and other locally influential people. Mr. Zahidi also plans to lay much greater stress on sterilization. Unlike the people of neighboring India,

where male sterilization has been the most popular method of birth control, in Pakistan, the women have looked with favor on this method.

But government planners hope that the early 1980's, as many as 7 percent of the couples will be protected by sterilization of the woman in most families.

Family planning workers are also actively encouraged that the number of abortions and birth control pills distributed has increased substantially in the past year since the Government's survey was indicating that the number of couples practicing birth control might be increased.

But no one knows how many contraceptives are actually being used, or how many are stored on shelves and in houses scattered around the country. There are now so many pill peddlers in Pakistan that the United States, the principal donor, announced a few months ago it was not going to any more until improvements were in the administrative apparatus by which they get from the port in Karachi to the villager who uses them.

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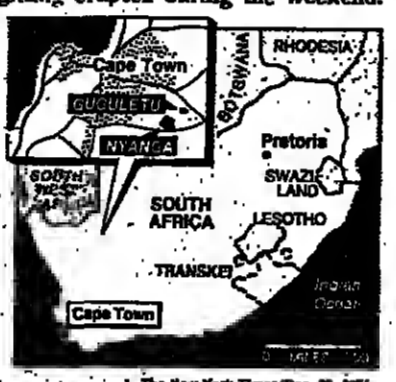


...an keeps watch over two children and the few belongings she was able to gather before fleeing from one of the black townships near Cape Town, South Africa, where fighting erupted during the weekend.

Blacks Die in South Africa Clash

Continued From Page 1  
A ceremony for riot victims at a cemetery, attacked a migrant hostel, shouting "Traitors!"

moved out to safer areas. Gen. Gert Prinsloo, South Africa's commissioner of police, flew from Pretoria to assess the situation.



Clashes occurred in black townships of Nyanga and Guguletu.

Moslems Sets Final Talks With Moslems

Dec. 27—President Ferdinand Marcos said today that a final round of talks aimed at ending all Moslem disturbances in the Philippines would start in Manila today.

Moslem courts. But these bodies, he added, would remain under the national government.

ISRAEL STILL SEEKS TALKS WITH ARABS, ALLOO SAYS

TEL AVIV, Dec. 27—Foreign Minister Yigal Alon of Israel said today the Government would continue to explore possibilities of negotiating end-of-war agreements with Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Israel Is Discounting Reports of P.L.O. Moderation

By WILLIAM E. FARRELL

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27—Reports from various corners of the Arab world in recent weeks that the Palestine Liberation Organization is softening its opposition to Israel's existence are being dismissed by Israeli officials and Foreign Ministry analysts as propaganda.

In the official Israeli view, the Arabs have mounted a drive in recent weeks aimed at persuading other nations, particularly the United States, that in their eagerness for renewed Middle East peace talks they are modifying their intransigence toward Israel.

The reports that the P.L.O. mainstream is moving toward acceptance of a Palestinian state composed of lands captured by Israel during the 1967 war—the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza—are interpreted in some quarters as tacit signs of P.L.O. recognition of Israel.

Foreign Ministry officials and spokesmen say certain facts have been lost in the recent reports: The Palestinian covenant still calls for the dissolution of Israel; Yasir Arafat, the leader of the P.L.O., has not renounced terrorism as a tactic, and terrorist groups are still being organized on the West Bank.

According to Prof. Yehoshafat Harkabi, an Israeli expert on the Palestinians and a Government adviser, 15 of the 23 articles in the P.L.O. covenant call for the demise of Israel either explicitly or implicitly, and none of these were revised at recent P.L.O. meetings.

Shlomo Avineri, director general of the Foreign Ministry, told a group of students in Beerseba today that "without a basic and fundamental change in the Palestinian covenant, it cannot be expected that this moderation will be regarded, in Israel, as being any more than a tactical move."

Mr. Avineri said it appeared as if Syria and Egypt were putting stronger pressure on P.L.O. leaders to move closer to the concerted Syrian, Egyptian and Saudi Arabian initiative to adopt a more moderate posture.

The reports that the P.L.O. is leaning toward acceptance of a West Bank-Gaza state are viewed as hopeful signs by some Israeli doves and leftists. But Israeli officials in policy-making positions see the situation differently.

Foreign Ministry analysts tend to view any Palestinian acceptance of such a state as an interlude in the ultimate Palestinian commitment to the dismantling of Israel.

Foreign Minister Yigal Alon of Israel said at a Cabinet meeting yesterday that a few days ago a Damascus radio station carried a commentary saying that at resumed negotiations, "The Arabs will submit to Israel an invoice that will include not only Jerusalem, Nablus, Gaza, Sinai and the Golan Heights, but Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jaffa and Nazareth."

Mr. Alon told the Cabinet: "Restoration of the rights of the people of Palestine and the liberation of Palestine have one implication, elimination of Israel."

So far the Israelis have scoffed at attempts to include the P.L.O. in any renewed peace talks, at Geneva or elsewhere. The Israelis are insisting that any new talks be based on the United Nations resolution that was used to convene the brief Geneva meeting of 1973, in effect excluding the P.L.O.

Israeli officials are also rejecting the notion of a single Arab delegation at renewed talks, claiming that such an idea is merely a ruse to include the Palestinians.

"Nothing has changed," a ranking Israeli Government official said. The official said Israel is keeping a close watch on developments in Lebanon because of reports that the Syrians are prepared to let the P.L.O. again operate in southern Lebanon.

conduct raids on Israel. During a year and a half of civil war in Lebanon, the raids have ceased and Israeli leaders have repeatedly warned that they will not countenance their resumption.

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### Release of Spanish Red Is Asked

By JAMES M. MARKHAM  
Special to The New York Times

MADRID, Dec. 27—Lawyers for Santiago Carrillo and seven other prominent Communists formally presented their defense briefs today after expressing confidence that their clients would be given provisional liberty.

Mr. Carrillo, the Communist Party's secretary general, was arrested with his personal secretary and six members of the executive committee by plainclothes policemen five days ago. Mr. Carrillo had been living underground in Madrid.

The Government, which has denied Mr. Carrillo a passport to live in Spain legally, considered returning him to exile in Paris, but then delivered the case to the Court of Public Order, which was widely used by the Franco regime to try political cases.

The court ordered the eight Communists jailed "provisionally" for presumed violation of an article of the penal code that was drafted specifically this year by the Parliament, a holdover from the Franco era, to keep the Communist Party illegal.

#### Lawyers Predict Bail

The article declared illegal any party that "submitting to an international discipline, proposes to establish a totalitarian system" in Spain. Three lawyers argued in their briefs that the Communist Party of Spain, which is a staunch proponent of the European Communist line of independence from Moscow, does not fall within the penal code's strictures.

In public, the lawyers expressed confidence that the 62-year-old Mr. Carrillo and his comrades, who until their arrests operated unhampered here, would soon be granted bail.

Political informants said the Government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez intended to have the Communists freed provisionally, possibly two at a time, with the controversial Mr. Carrillo the last.

From the Government's perspective, the advantage of turning the case over to the Public Order Court is that its judicial independence is nonexistent. It seemed

likely that the trial would be delayed for some time, to avoid a test case on whether the Communist Party is an illegal association.

Mr. Suárez, who has told military leaders that his Government will not legalize the Communists, wants to avoid blocking the country's political evolution over the issue. One of the Communists now in Carabanchel Prison, Simón Sánchez Montero, is a member of an opposition negotiating committee that hopes to meet the Prime Minister shortly to discuss the ground rules for next year's scheduled parliamentary elections.

Mr. Suárez's attitude has been to grant the Communists informal legality, leaving it to the next, popularly elected government to resolve the question of the party's formal legality.

### LEBANESE PREMIER PLANS 2D TOUR OF ARAB LANDS

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 27—Prime Minister Selim al-Hoss, who is to begin another tour of Arab countries tomorrow, conferred today with President Elias Sarkis on the subjects he expects to raise during his visits: promised Arab aid for Lebanon and the Middle East situation in general.

Dr. Hoss's first stop will be Cairo where he is to be received by President Anwar el-Sadat. From there he will proceed to Tripoli, Libya, and to the United Arab Emirates. Last week he visited Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Dr. Hoss, whose Cabinet was given powers by Parliament on Friday to rule by decree for six months, is expected to discuss with President Sadat the diplomatic offensive that Cairo has begun in an effort toward resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East before April. According to the Government-controlled Lebanon radio, the Lebanese are expected to be represented at Geneva at some stage of the talks.



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handbags	reg. \$16 to \$31, the season's great looks & colors in leather & vinyl bags.	11.99 to 17.99
dresses	reg. \$28 to \$54, pantsuits, holiday dresses & 1-piece dresses for day & evening, misses & jr. sizes.	18.99 to 35.99
scarves	values \$6 to \$9, marvelous collection of silk & silk blend scarves, assorted sizes & prints.	3.99
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# World News Briefs

## Yugoslavs Critical of U.S. Envoy Leaves

BRADJE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Yugoslavia accused the United States of trying to disrupt the unity of the new movement. The charges appear in a commentary a day after the States ambassador ended his tour.

Yugoslav officials have made little effort to mask their pleasure at the departure of Ambassador Laurence H. Silberstein, who has taken a tough attitude toward Yugoslavia. He left Saturday after his here as an appointee of President Carter.

The Communist Party newspaper Borba said the United States attitude toward the nonaligned movement, of which Yugoslavia is a leader, is "an attempt to disrupt its unity and commitment."

## Montand and Joan Baez Sent to East German Prison

American folk singer Joan Baez and French actor Yves Montand have been sent to East German prison by the East German Government to be singer-poet Wolf Biermann to the country.

Biermann, whose performances and writings criticized bureaucracy, was accused of "gross defamation" of East Germany and deprived of his citizenship. He was on a tour of West Germany.

Montand was part of a general response to a growing spirit of dissent in the arts and in the daily life of the people of East Germany. Baez and Mr. Montand said in a statement to the Ministry of Culture in East Germany: "We are saddened because we know that Biermann has his roots, his work, and his deepest hopes in East Germany. We are surprised because we thought, and continue to think, that the East German Government welcomes the friendly criticism of your artists."

Montand, then, is not the refusal to permit Biermann to resume his life at home but of simple misunderstanding or of a rectified error? We hope so."

## Swiss Court Bars Release of War Crimes Case

BERNE, Dec. 27 (UPI)—A Dutch court ordered the police to continue to detain Pieter Menten, an art collector, at least six more days pending information of war crimes accusations against him.

An examining magistrate, Henry van der Vliet, granted a prosecution request for five custody orders allowed by law. Mr. Menten can be held for 15 days, but will then have to be released or officially charged. He was arrested in Switzerland earlier this month after having eluded the American police acting on "strong suspicion" that he might have been involved in the execution of some 300 Jews in Poland during World War II. The Swiss Government extradited him last week.

## Polish Guerrillas Tell of Attack on Ore Line

WARSAW, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Polisario Saharan guerrilla movement here, reported today that its forces destroyed a large section of the iron ore rail line to the Mauritania of Nouadhibou.

The Polisario statement made public here at an ore trade and hundreds of miles of track were destroyed in a two-day attack that began with a surprise attack last week and ended in the deaths of 10 Polisario fighters and the capture of four. There was no immediate indication of the attack from Mauritania.

The Polisario movement has received more than \$100 million in iron ore its annually along the 400-mile rail line connecting Mauritania's border with the Sahara.

The Polisario movement is fighting a guerrilla war against Morocco and Mauritania, which paraded and annexed the former Spanish Sahara when Spanish rule ended last year.

## China Emphasizes Struggle Against Purg'd Radicals

BEIJING, Dec. 27 (Reuters)—Chairman Mao Tse-tung has told the people of China that their most important duty is to struggle against the influence of "radicals" who have been purged.

Mr. Mao, new Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, speaking at an annual conference two days ago, admitted the death of Mao in September had created "tremendous difficulties" for the country.

Chiang and the others of the so-called "gang of four" have been under house arrest since Oct. 7 on charges that they tried to seize power, and a growing number of their followers have been removed from office.

## U.S. Choice for U.N. Post is a 'Strong Vietnam'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Representative Andrew Young, the choice of President Carter for United Nations delegate, says the United States needs "a Vietnam" and that the question of Vietnam-Vietnamese relations could be the first test of Mr. Carter's foreign policy.

Mr. Young said in an interview that Vietnam could develop into an independent Communist nation like Yugoslavia and be a buffer against China, the United States Democrat said in an interview last weekend.

Mr. Young said he needs a strong Vietnam, and President Carter already has said if the United States give an accounting of those who are missing in action, he'd see what was necessary to move on normalizing relations. Mr. Young said that the United States instead of each country should be the new administration's primary goal to foreign relations.

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**Carter Says He Will Probably Meet Brezhnev in 1977, Possibly in U.S.**

Continued From Page 1

to such an accord, Mr. Carter said in the Time interview that he would not necessarily accept everything already negotiated by the Ford Administration with the Russians to complete the strategic arms accord, but he declared that it would be the basis for an agreement and that he would see Mr. Brezhnev if necessary.

"I would guess that Mr. Brezhnev and I would meet during this coming year, probably before September," Mr. Carter said. "My own preference would be in this country but that would depend on a mutual decision between us."

**Nixon Met Brezhnev Three Times**

A State Department official said that Mr. Brezhnev had stressed his interest in having a yearly Soviet-American summit meeting ever since he and President Richard M. Nixon met in 1972 in the Soviet Union. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev met again in the United States in 1973 and then in the Soviet Union in 1974.

Mr. Brezhnev and President Ford conferred in November 1974 at Vladivostok where they agreed on the framework for a new strategic arms accord under which each side would be limited to a total of 2,400 offensive missile-launchers and heavy bombers. Of that total, 1,320 missile-launchers could carry multiple warheads that could be independently targeted.

Mr. Ford met with Mr. Brezhnev again in Helsinki, Finland, in August 1975 but the inability of the two sides to complete the arms negotiations as well as the American elections meant that there was no summit meeting this year.

Mr. Carter, in the Time interview, reiterated his desire to hold to a minimum his travel abroad during his first year in the Presidency.

But he said he would welcome visits by other foreign leaders to this country. He said Mr. Vance was "doing a great deal of work" on the sequence for such visits to Washington.

Specifically, on the Middle East, he said that any American proposal for advancing Arab-Israeli peace prospects should await personal meetings between him and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, all of whom would presumably come here individually.

Israeli elections are due in May, and Mr. Carter said he was not sure whether it would be appropriate to have such exploratory talks until then.

Mr. Carter's interest in having individual sessions in this country with the top Middle Eastern leaders would seem to

conflict with the view of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger has said he would prefer that some high official such as Mr. Vance go to the Middle East and consult with the leaders there.

Visits by President Sadat and President Assad to Washington would lead to very high expectations in the Arab world that American pressure would be applied against Israel and might provoke a hardened Arab line if no Israeli concessions were immediately forthcoming, Mr. Kissinger has said. But Mr. Vance has said he would prefer not to travel as frequently as Mr. Kissinger has done.

Mr. Carter also gave priority to the negotiations for a new Panama Canal treaty, which he said "ought to be resolved quite rapidly." On the negotiations over a shift to black majority rule in Rhodesia, he said: "I would like to see Britain retain the leadership role there."

**Cautious View on Korea Withdrawal**

As to his campaign statement that he favored withdrawal of the 42,000 American troops from South Korea in consultation with the South Koreans and Japanese, Mr. Carter said: "I want to establish a feeling within South Korea and within Japan that we won't do anything abrupt that will disturb them or upset their belief that we are still going to play a legitimate role in the western Pacific."

There have been public expressions of concern in Japan about the possibility of an American withdrawal from South Korea, which is seen as raising the possibility of an attack by North Korea against the South and endangering Japan's security.

On relations with the Russians, Mr. Carter has been generally conciliatory since being elected to the Presidency, and he has expressed his appreciation for statements made by Mr. Brezhnev on seeking better relations with this country.

He said in the Time interview, as he has in the past, that he would seek to conclude an accord on strategic weapons along the lines of the Vladivostok formula.

The talks have been deadlocked because the Russians want to ban any sea-launched American submarine cruise mis-

siles with ranges beyond 375 miles and as well as through W. Averell Harriman, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union who visited Moscow a few months ago.

The President-elect repeated the follow-up to this strategic round of negotiations, he would like the next to include cuts in the nuclear force on each side. He expressed satisfaction that Moscow might be willing to permit on-site inspection to police a ban on all nuclear weapons test.

**U.S. Ambassador Leaves Israel**

TEL AVIV, Dec. 27 (Reuters)—Malcolm Toon, the outgoing United States Ambassador, left Israel today on completion of his tour of duty. Mr. Toon, who has been appointed American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was seen off here by Foreign Ministry officials and members of the United States Embassy staff.

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**The New York Times**

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shnev in 1977, Possi

### Opium Traffic Mexican City Brings Violence

By ALAN RIDDING  
Special to The New York Times

CAN, Mexico—"People carry  
shine guo here as calmly as  
ght carry an umbrella any-  
pe," a local businessman said,  
everyone in Culiacán is armed,  
shoot-outs every day, people  
died, it's all normal for us."  
Culiacán became Mexico's  
ducing center, this tradi-  
r tranquil agricultural city has  
so a city of gang warfare,  
ruption and general lawless-  
as night there was a half-  
battle down by the river,"  
ssman went on. "One man  
; but his body had gone by  
the police arrived. Of course,  
s always arrive late."  
en the forced nonchalance  
ept toward the chronic vio-  
beginning to evaporate. A  
kidnappings and rapes of  
is by gangster-traffickers has  
a public outcry and the army  
severe more forcefully to re-  
and order.

Night Without Gunfire  
rmy should move in immedi-  
id Pedro Gutiérrez Ramirez,  
of the Sinaloa State Business-  
nter. "People can't live for-  
is fear, in this tension. There  
ght without the sound of  
guns being fired."

State in northwest Mexico  
tionally been an important  
growing region. But since  
as also become the country's  
rea for the growth of opium  
with Culiacán the center for  
of small laboratories covert-



...um into heroin for smug-  
the United States. Sinaloa  
nces more than half the her-  
in the United States.  
st outbreaks of sections vio-  
in the 1970's were limited  
between gangs of traffic-  
Tierra Blanca slums, where  
gatories were situated. But  
o, gang warfare has spread  
ugly sprawlog city so that  
s now occur in any part of  
any time of day.

rickers also virtually lay  
rest, driving without licenses  
plates in huge limousines  
n from the United States,  
e city streets as their race-  
eeping pistols or carrying sub-  
guns in public with impunity,  
women and threatening  
who dare to report the crimes.  
shly been assaulted once,"  
e reported. "I refused to stop  
so they drove up beside me.  
They like shooting from cars  
the 45 bullet missed me by  
d struck the car door."

ght life of Culiacán is also  
y by the traffickers, who  
into clubs without bothering  
eir guns. "You can hardly  
e cloakroom girls to ask them  
up their submachine guns and  
numbered ticket," the shop-  
aid. "So we locals don't go  
ght nowadays."

umber of killings in Sinaloa  
770 in 1970 to 1,773 in 1975;  
the murder rate in the state  
for every 869 inhabitants and  
in Culiacán alone the average  
day.

Police Are Vulnerable  
enforcement efforts are ham-  
pered by the amount of money gen-  
erated by Sinaloa's heroin traffic—ac-  
cording to some estimates, \$600 mil-  
lion a year. "How do you expect a  
police force who earns \$200 a month not  
to take a bribe?" asked one official,  
adding that the alternative may be  
federal Judicial Police, which  
has made some progress in destroying  
a and opium poppy planta-  
tions. But the recent surge of  
violence in Culiacán stems partly from  
the lack of opium gum among the  
traffickers are desperate," said  
Agullar Garza, who coordinates  
an antidrug campaign in Sinaloa.  
They try to cheat each other  
on quality or even false heroin,  
so tactics bring revenge."  
He doing our work for us by  
each other," Mr. Agullar went  
on. "We can't stop the violence.  
The notion of murder is a matter of  
out federal jurisdiction."  
Because city and state policemen  
often are killed, they can suffer reprisals,  
and authorities turn a blind eye  
to the violence. Eusebio Sinaloa's  
son, Alfonso G. Calderón, had  
said that Culiacán's reputation  
for violence was being exaggerated.  
But the latest wave of kidnap-  
ings—15 cases have  
occurred so far in December—Mr.  
Calderón urged the army  
to resolve the problem. Until  
the army has only occasionally  
conducted raids at night in the city  
for illegal weapons.  
Violence in Sinaloa and par-  
ticularly in Culiacán has now reached  
new levels," Mr. Calderón said  
in a meeting with Mexico's new De-  
puty Minister, Gen. Félix Galván López,  
during a promise of help.  
Recent victims of the mafias and  
gangs are being shot down in our  
streets," he said. "Our daughters  
walk safely in the streets. No  
one can see how calling Culi-

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104 Rouge Grand NV	11.99	129.99
Moët & Chandon		
106 Brut Imperial	10.99	118.99
107 Dom Pérignon 1969	25.95	289.25
108 Extra Dry Blanc de Blancs 1969	10.99	118.99
109 Brut Imperial	10.99	118.99
110 Brut Imperial	10.99	118.99
111 Brut Imperial	10.99	118.99
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14 oz. tin	\$89 71.20
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Reg.	sale
2 oz. jar	10.50 8.40
4 oz. jar	20.25 16.20
7 oz. tin	34.25 27.40
14 oz. tin	\$67 53.60
4 lb. tin	\$235 \$220

Reg.	sale
1 oz. jar	4.75 3.80
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4 oz. jar	17.50 14.00
8 oz. jar	34 27.20

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Continued From Page 1

obtain the limitation of liability if it can show that the tanker was seaworthy at the start of the voyage that ended in the accident. The limitation cannot be obtained, however, if the owner knew or should have known that she was not seaworthy.

The question of whether the tanker was seaworthy is the key issue in the hearing that began with the testimony of Captain Papadopoulos. The 43-year-old skipper, who speaks a limited amount of English, spoke with the help of a Greek translator.

He was questioned by Douglas A. Jacobsen, a lawyer for the Continental Insurance Company, which insured the oil cargo. The company is seeking more than \$2 million in damages from the tanker's owner to cover the cost of the lost oil.

In questioning the captain, Mr. Jacobsen sought to show that the ship lacked adequate navigational equipment, so that she could be considered not seaworthy and not entitled to a limitation of liability. He elicited from the captain the information that the tanker was about 24 miles off her plotted course when she went aground.

**Gyrocompass More Reliable**

The captain said that a faulty gyrocompass might have caused him to stray from his course. The tanker's gyrocompass had not been functioning properly, he acknowledged, adding that it was erratic and that he stopped using it for steering purposes the day before the accident. Instead, he said, the helmsman used a magnetic compass.

When Mr. Jacobsen asked if he had "put much faith" in the vessel's position shortly before she went aground, the captain replied, "No, I did not."

A gyrocompass is usually considered more reliable than a magnetic one, which consists of a magnetic needle freely suspended so that it turns to align itself with the magnetic North and South Poles.

**Soviet Announces Plans for Wide Wage Increases**

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Soviet Union announced plans today to increase the wages of 31 million workers—about a third of the national work force—by an average of 18 percent over the next five years.

The measure, approved by the Communist Party, the Government and the trade unions, was a step toward fulfilling earlier promises of wage increases for most Soviet citizens in the 1976-80 economic planning period.

The largest increase would go to education, health, social service, cultural and

shop employees. The raises will begin for workers in the Far North and East in the next 10 weeks and reach all those involved by 1980. The wage increases will total more than 7 billion rubles (\$9.2 billion) a year.

Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, said at the 25th congress in February that wages would go up 18 to 18 percent for factory and office workers and 24 to 27 percent for collective farmers by 1980.

According to Soviet statistics, the current average wage is 145.80 rubles a month for all workers, 126.80 rubles for

farm workers and 162.20 rubles for workers in industry.

In comparison, the average monthly earnings for American nonagricultural workers is \$778 and for hired agricultural workers \$482.

The Soviet Government, which fixes virtually all wages, has been announcing wage increases regularly for various sectors of the population. Wages went up for Central Asian industrial and coal workers in 1974, for teachers and physicians in 1975 and for railroad workers, construction workers and farm machinery operators in 1976.

The gyrocompass, which is unaffected by the earth's magnetic field and thus is not subject to other, misleading magnetic influences, consists essentially of a rapidly spinning, electrically driven rotor, suspended in such a way that its axis automatically points along the geographical meridian.

Judge Thomas P. Griesa, who is in charge of the complex case, assigned Federal Magistrate Sol Schreiber to supervise the taking of testimony in the hearing, which is scheduled to resume today. Judge Griesa said he would hold an additional hearing on Thursday on motions to move the case to Boston.

Fishermen have filed suits in Boston seeking \$120 million in damages to the fishing industry as a result of the oil spill. A state official said the projected maximum damages could be as high as \$200 million.

However, according to lawyers in the case, if the tanker's owner succeeds in limiting the liability to the value of the vessel, virtually nothing could be collected from the company because the wrecked Argo Merchant and her lost oil cargo are now worthless.

**How to Clean Up Oil**

NANTUCKET, Mass., Dec. 27 (AP)—Scientists, unable to harness the vast ribbon of oil stretching about 100 miles from the wreckage of the Argo Merchant, are still looking for a way to clean it up.

"Except for Sunday, when one end of

the spill moved toward land, it really hasn't made any significant progress," a Coast Guard spokesman said today.

Winds and currents pushed parts of the spill within 19 miles of Nantucket yesterday, but a wind shift carried it back out to sea. The oil pool, about twice the size of the Great Salt Lake, has polluted the North Atlantic and parts of Georges Bank, one of the world's richest fishing grounds.

**Oil Spills Into Delaware**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27 (UPI)—The Liberian tanker Olympic Games ran aground in the Delaware River today rupturing her hull below the waterline and spilling part of her cargo of crude oil into the water.

The accident occurred at 4:10 P.M., and four hours later the Coast Guard estimated that 133,500 gallons of oil had poured into the river, which forms a boundary between Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The tanker carried 406,000 gallons of oil and was going to the BP refinery at nearby Marcus Hook, Pa., when she ran aground while maneuvering a turn in the river.

The spill initially was reported by the Coast Guard at 2:00 gallons.

"That figure has gone up," Lieut. (j.g.) Frank Buckley, a Coast Guard spokesman, said four hours after the first estimate.

The Coast Guard said the tanker sustained hull damage to her port quarters,

but the extent of damage could not be determined because the rupture was below the waterline.

Containment operations were started as the vessel, moored at the refinery, Lieutenant Buckley said clean-up contractors sought to contain the spill by putting booms around the ship.

"We're also booming some creeks in New Jersey to prevent it [the spill] from going farther down into New Jersey," he said.

**Nearly 50 Bodies Are Found  
In Bangkok Wreck of Egypt Jet**

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 27 (AP)—Salvage workers had recovered nearly 50 bodies by tonight from the rubble of an Egyptian jetliner and the factory into which it crashed early on Christmas Day.

The crash killed all 55 persons aboard the Boeing 707 jetliner, and 18 night-shift workers at the Thai Tejjio textile factory were listed as dead or missing. One American was believed to have been aboard the plane. The mill is a mile from the airport runway, and some of the bodies recovered were those of workers.

Gen. Surayuth Navabutr, head of Thailand's civil aviation department, has ruled out sabotage or error by the Bangkok control tower. The flight manifest listed Egyptians, Thais, Malaysians and Japanese among the passengers.

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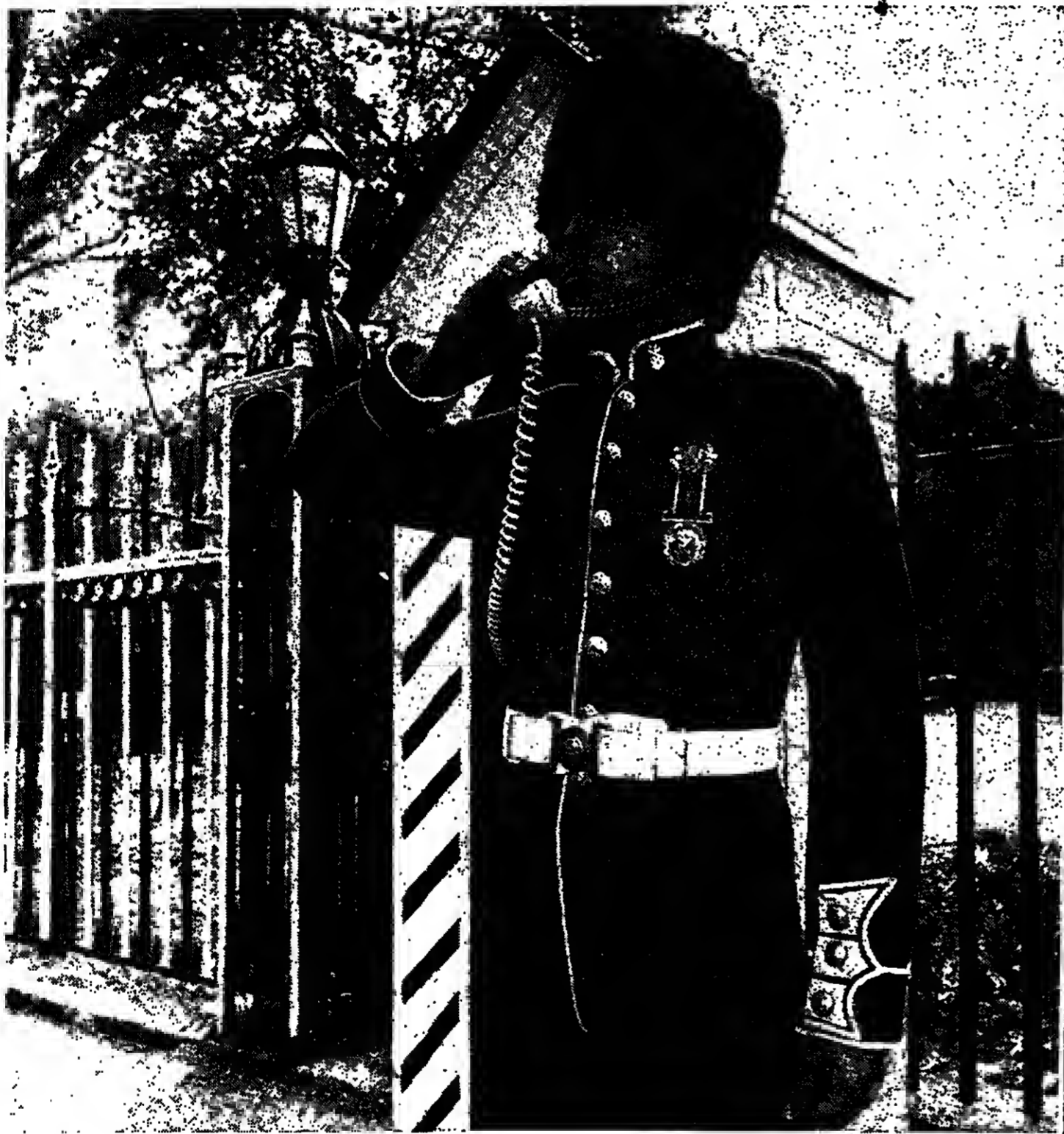
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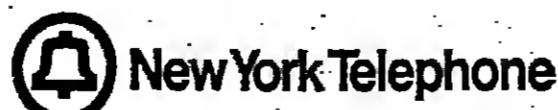
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# Calling French Society Sick Evokes National Self-Analysis

By JAMES F. CLARITY  
Special to The New York Times

Paris, Dec. 27—French society is a former Gaullist minister's fast-selling book, and his provoking a wave of analysis.

"Le Mal Français" ("The Illness") says that over the years the French have become a nation that does not trust one another, does not respect facts, and permits the individual to strangle the national characteristic.

The book has been described by some as the most penetrating and complete analysis of France by a Frenchman to be published since the Second World War. Mr. Peyrefitte, an author, Alain Peyrefitte, and for having written the book to gain himself a place in the French Academy, a largely literary honors organization.

The book is discussed on television, in cafes, restaurants and bars. Prime Minister Raymond Barre referred to it twice, with a television interview.

Mr. Peyrefitte is an old Mr. Peyrefitte is a politician who was at various times a minister in charge of education, and scientific research. He is not a French leader, he is not a politician, he is not a writer, and he has won a reputation as a "very important" front-page daily.

Mr. Peyrefitte discussed the book in his left-bank office, which he said took him eight hours to write. He said it had been more

or less in his head since, as a 13-year-old boy, he asked his father why the Maginot Line had not extended to the North Sea, enabling the Germans to outflank it in 1940. His father answered that headquarters knew what it was doing, and Mr. Peyrefitte said he wondered, "But what if headquarters didn't know what it was doing?"

French dependence on authority, Mr. Peyrefitte said, began under Louis XIV, generally considered the founder of the state that evolved into modern France. But for Mr. Peyrefitte, the king also began the bureaucracy that blocks initiative and has led to economic stagnation compared with other European nations and the United States.

Mr. Peyrefitte acknowledges that he was influenced by Max Weber, the German sociologist, who contended that the Protestant Reformation led to rapid economic development in Britain and the United States. Weber did not go far enough, the French author said, and neglected the impact of the Counter-Reformation on countries such as France.

Caustic Comments—A Topic While many readers are impressed with Mr. Peyrefitte's historical analysis, living-room discussions turn frequently to his caustic comments on the contemporary society that history has produced.

First, Mr. Peyrefitte said, it has produced a citizen who is constrained by bureaucracy. Mr. Peyrefitte quoted de Gaulle as having said, "Power is impotence," in exasperation at getting anything done.

Thumbing through the pages of his book, Mr. Peyrefitte pointed to some of his observations about his compatriots.



Alain Peyrefitte, with his controversial book, "Le Mal Français."

"Everything moves us to consider reality impure," he said, adding that for a Frenchman "in case of failure, it is the facts that were wrong." Mr. Peyrefitte said that while the French like to talk, they are as suspicious of facts as they are of one another.

He said people today resembled "verbo-moteurs," or word-machines, and could be described, in a parody of Descartes, the 17th-century philosopher: "When I am not talking, I am not thinking, but when I think, I act." The constraints under which the

# Excerpts From Peyrefitte's Book About the French

Following are excerpts from "Le Mal Français," published in Paris by Plon.

On the ladder of the hierarchy, one never skips a step, even for the smallest decision. If a humble civil servant asks for a day off, he has to do it in the approved bureaucratic way. The decision comes back down the same steps. The thickness of a file folder does not correspond to the importance of the subject.

Energy is wasted climbing and descending the discouraging steps of the bureaucracy, often becoming exhausted before the goal is reached.

Instructions from above are not always passed down and the ground floor cannot always alert those at the top. Those who know do not decide; those who decide do not know. It happens also that nobody decides, that the decision is made by the simple force of inertia, without anyone actually having made it.

It has been said that it is not the result that counts, but the intention.

The revolution we are proposing is not in contradiction with the realities of our modern society. It is aimed only at the archaic mentality

that we have kept in the midst of these normal realities. Reality is competition. Our minds remain attached to security. Reality is mobility, innovation; but our minds are molded to unmovable things. Reality is the sense of relative values, the sense of compromise. We persevere in our pattern of the absolute, of the dogmatic. Reality leads to a fluid society without seated-off social castes but also without imposed uniformity; yet our mind continues to combine class reflexes with dreams of a classless society. Reality combines power and responsible liberty, but our minds can only conceive univocal authority and boundless freedom.



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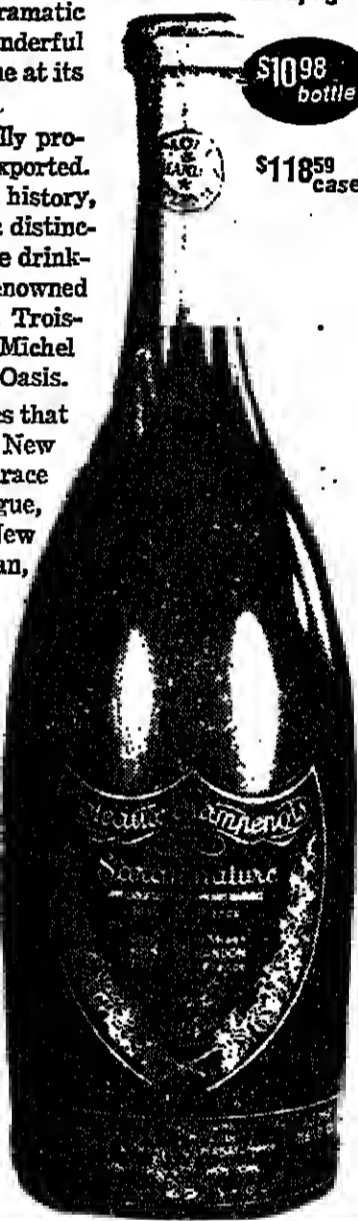
It is the Saran Nature Blanc de Blancs that is traditionally served to greet the New Year by such notables as Princess Grace of Monaco, Comte Ghislain de Vogue, Jeanné Moreau, Regine of Paris and New York, James Beard, Clifton Fadiman, and Craig Claiborne.

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George Wallace  
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Continued From Page 1

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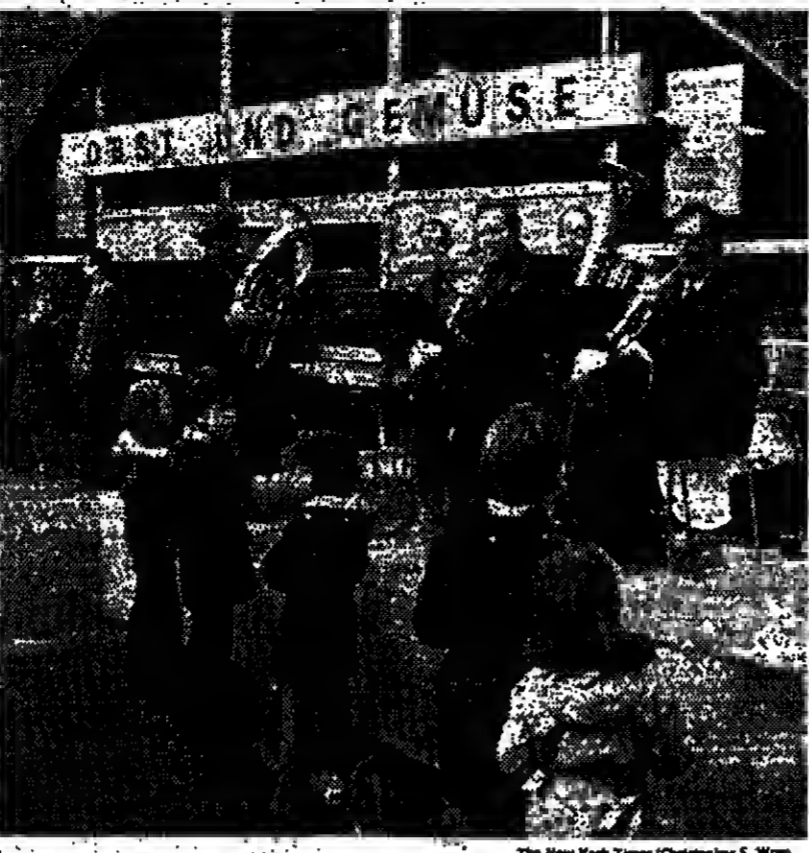
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In East Berlin, youngsters listen to a band at a beer fest. East Germany, a self-perceived forward bastion of socialism, has a society that is only slightly less rigid than that of the Soviet Union.

countries, including over 65,000 to West Germany alone. A stock worker in Warsaw said proudly that his doctor was visiting Paris...

Not everyone can get a passport so easily. Each is issued on a one-time basis and can be expensive. A well-traveled Pole reported that he paid 2,200 zlotys, nearly \$67 at the tourist rate...

Some young people say they long for the free movement that Yugoslavs enjoy. But Poles and Hungarians still travel west in proportionately far greater numbers than their neighbors.

Last summer, a bunch of Polish mountain climbers simply hied themselves to the French Alps, where they enjoyed the season on occasional handouts from Western European alpinists.

While travel remains one of the most visible manifestations of East-West contacts, broad differences are also evident in the circulation of movies, books and periodicals in Eastern Europe...

While state bookstores in Warsaw offered the bound speeches of the Soviet party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, the vertical chain of bookshops was selling religious-oriented works that included Polish...

health, has been passed around Prague in clandestine typewritten "samizdat." An East Berliner stated flatly that "Intellectual life here hasn't changed since Helsinki."

Even before the Helsinki agreement, Western newspapers hung alongside Communist ones on the racks of public reading rooms in Warsaw, Reczko, Poles in one downtown reading room were sipping coffee as they browsed through new editions of the Paris-published, International Herald Tribune, The Times of London and Le Monde.

In Czechoslovakia, an engineer studied an election-issue copy of Time magazine borrowed from a tourist but hesitated to keep it because "it is not safe for us." The only American magazine allowed in, he said, was the National Geographic.

Western newspapers in Warsaw and Budapest go on sale in hotels frequented by foreigners. At the Unter den Linden Hotel in East Berlin, residents have to settle for Communist papers like The Morning Star of the British Communist Party, though some other Western papers were sold at the Leipzig Trade Fair.

Lady Chatterley Is Out Some intellectuals make light of the controls that do exist. When a Western scholar visiting Budapest asked why D.H. Lawrence's classic "Lady Chatterley's Lover" was not translated into Hungarian, his host replied in mock horror: "Please! We are not only a Communist country. We are a Catholic country too."

Most Eastern Europeans have more contact with the West through their entertainment. In the Congress Hall of Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science, a homely legacy of the Stalinist years, audiences were flocking recently to watch the American film "Nashville." Other theaters were playing "The Godfather, Part II" or "Earthquake," along with Soviet films as "Dersu Uzala." "Jaws" made a particular hit with Poles and when "The Sting" was shown, one viewer recalled that the audience gave it a standing ovation.

In a recent week, one Hungarian editor said that he counted 22 American films in Budapest movie theaters, but added that "we should have had the same figures two or three years ago." Of 160 films shown in Bucharest last year, 38 were American and only 25 Rumanian.

Western films shown in the Soviet Union tend to be more of the vintage variety, and are usually selected for the flaws they depict in Western society. In December, of 141 movies listed in the Moscow region, 11 were American, along the lines of "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?"

In the countries bordering Western Europe, television has had a particular impact. West Germany's three channels are accessible for East Germans almost everywhere except the hilly regions around Dresden. Consequently, reports one East German, "everybody watches the West."

East Germany's most popular export to the West Germans is "The Little Shopman," a clever evening children's program. Austria television penetrates part of Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

U.S. Whodunits Are Staple Fare For better or worse, American television whodunits have become staple local fare for Poles and Rumanians. When the Rumanian Government, in an ideological cleanup last spring, pulled "Kojak" from its Saturday-night prime slot, some viewers threatened to cancel their subscriptions—the annual fees paid for, use of television sets. The authorities compromised by substituting another American police series.

For several years, some foreign radio stations such as the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corporation have not been jammed in the Soviet bloc. But Hungary and Rumania do not even bother to interfere with Radio Free Europe, which is a perennial target for Moscow.

Any Russian seeking to walk into the American embassy in Moscow without good reason is invariably seized and interrogated by the Soviet police. But the

policemen outside the American embassies in Warsaw, Budapest and Bucharest seemed indifferent to local citizens who stopped to peruse photographic displays of President-elect Carter, or visited the libraries run by the United States Information Agency.

Some of the pressure created by the Helsinki document on countries like Hungary or Poland may come as much from the East as from the West. To approach their relative tolerance, the Soviet Union would have to undergo an upheaval that hardly seems likely. For this reason, the Eastern Europeans have been conscious of keeping the gap within permissible limits, an issue that possibly figured in the recent Soviet-bloc meetings in Bucharest and Sofia.

Domestic censorship, however benign, is likely to remain a feature of Eastern European life, both to placate the Russians and to keep from jeopardizing any existing gains. "We couldn't cope with the alternatives that would spring up if we allowed freedom of expression," a seasoned Polish journalist confided.

"Still Things You Can't Do" "Intellectually, the freedom is here," explained a Western diplomat based in Budapest. "This is out a Western democracy and there are still things you can't do. But it's a long way from the Soviet Union."

Eastern Europeans still relish taking the periodic dig at the system in a way that would be doubtful back in Moscow. In ideologically strait-laced Bucharest, audiences have left a new Rumanian film comedy, "The Premiere," chucking over a scene in which a writer runs afoul of the censor with a philosophical observation that "all of us are alone."

The censor points out that alienation may be commonplace in the West, but not in Marxist society. The writer obligingly changes the offending passage to observe that "some are alone." It will not do. The writer finally proposes that "a few are alone" and the censor agrees. Then he pointedly inquires: "What are their names?"

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\*Subject to plan approval—now pending before IRS.



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### RETIRES

BY AUTHORITY OF THE NEW JERSEY BOARD OF PENSIONERS AND NEW JERSEY RETIREES ASSOCIATION. The Board of Pensioners and New Jersey Retirees Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to the interests of retired public employees of the State of New Jersey. The Board is currently reviewing the proposed pension plan for the State of New Jersey and is seeking input from the public. The Board's website is located at [www.njretirees.org](http://www.njretirees.org). For more information, please contact the Board at (609) 426-0134 or (609) 426-0134.

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# \$215 Million in Food Stamp Funds Paid Erroneously Over Six Months

## Agriculture Department Reports on Benefits to the Ineligible or Those Who Got Too Much

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Almost \$215 million in food stamp benefits was paid in the first six months of this year to people who were not eligible to get stamps or who were paid more than they were supposed to get, the Agriculture Department said today.

A semiannual report by the department's Food and Nutrition Service showed that about 745,000 ineligible low-income people not on welfare collected \$109.3 million in benefits.

Further, some \$105.4 million in overpayments went to nearly 1.8 million persons who were eligible for stamps but should have received less, officials said.

The report covered the first six months of 1976 and included figures only for those not on welfare but who seek and get Government food stamps because of their low incomes.

Slightly more than half of the nation's \$6.5 million food stamp participants in the first six months of this year were in the so-called "nonpublic assistance" category.

**Automatic Inclusions**

People on welfare are automatically certified for food stamps and are not included in the Agriculture Department's semiannual reviews.

The food stamp program currently costs taxpayers about \$5.7 billion a year, including \$5.3 billion in bonus stamps that are issued to needy families so they can buy more food. The remainder is for administrative costs and aid to state agencies that handle the program.

Based on income and size of household, a family pays a fixed amount each month for food stamps and gets bonus coupons free to help supplement its grocery budget.

Nationally, a family gets about \$10 worth of stamps for each \$4 it spends on them.

A family of four with less than \$30 a month in net income—after deducting allowances for certain items needed for family living—can get \$166 worth of food stamps free of charge each month. A similar family with \$200 a month in adjusted income has to pay \$53 to get \$166 worth of stamps. Payment requirements continue to rise as income goes up, meaning that the value of free bonus stamps declines.

**A Variety of Causes**

Officials say that the abuses spring from a variety of causes, including fraudulent statements by applicants, faulty interviewing by local officials and misunderstanding by both parties.

Despite the latest report on abuses, their rates have declined from previous levels, the agency said.

In the previous six-month period, July through December of last year, more than \$225 million was paid out in excess of eligibility, including \$114.7 million to people who were not qualified to get stamps and \$110.9 million in overpayments to others.

The figures also showed that violations dropped when compared on a percentage basis.

For example, in the first half of 1976 some 7.6 percent of the nonpublic assistance stamp participants were ineligible to get benefits, compared with 8.9 percent in the last half of 1975.

Also, about 18 percent of them received overpayments against 19.3 percent in the last half of 1975.



Wally Ignasiak, a member of the striking Hotel, Motel and Restaurant Employees Union, picketing outside the Fontainebleau hotel. The blanket was to protect against temperatures that dropped to 45 degrees yesterday.

## Mediator Will Seek to Settle Strike Against Seven Miami Beach Hotels

MIAMI BEACH, Dec. 28 — A Federal mediator will attempt tomorrow to end the three-day strike of about 4,000 hotel workers that has affected seven of the largest hotels in this resort city.

About 1,100 members of the Hotel, Motel, Restaurant and Hi-Rise Employees' Union, Local 855, today struck the Fontainebleau Hotel, the largest hotel here with 1,000 rooms. The union had already been on strike against the Eden Roc, the Doral Beach, the Doral Country Club, the Deauville, the Carillon and the Shelborne hotels in an attempt to win a new contract.

Agreements have been reached between the union and three hotels, the Konover and Montmarie on Miami Beach and the Everglades in Miami. The Barcelona Hotel here reportedly reached agreement today with the union.

The union, which represents maids, waiters and other hotel attendants, has been negotiating with the Southern Florida Hotel and Motel Association since last September when its contract expired at the 40 hotels represented by the association.

The union is seeking salary increases averaging 10 percent annually over a three-year contract. Increased hospitalization insurance and a guaranteed, prepaid tip from each guest for maids serving conventions and tour groups.

The negotiations, which appeared to have concluded satisfactorily last week, were later suspended over the union's demand of the guaranteed tip for maids. The maids now earn about \$16 a day, plus what the union called "meager tips."

Originally, the union had asked for a charge of \$1.50 a day for each guest who was a member of a tour group, to go to the maids as tips. But the four hotels that have reached accord are reported to have agreed on a charge of 60 cents for each group-member guest.

Both sides expressed optimism that the strike could be settled by the talks that are to start tomorrow, which were called after meetings with Mayor Harold Rosen of Miami Beach.

"We don't want to hurt the season, we want to settle this as soon as possible," said Armando Vazquez, general organizer of the union, which has a membership of 25,000 that is about 70 percent Cuban. "We are not a strike-happy union. We haven't had a strike in 20 years."

"I hope reason will prevail," said Edwin Dean, executive secretary of the hotel association, who also expressed confidence that an agreement could be reached very soon. The two and Mayor Rosen conceded that a long strike could be damaging to the tourist industry here.

## DECLINE IN ACCIDENTS REPORTED BY AMTRAK

### Overall Passenger Record Termed Improving Despite 6 Derailments Since Middle of November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The six derailments registered by Amtrak trains since mid-November have resulted in much publicity, obscuring the overall decline in railroad mishaps involving passengers.

Amtrak, carrying almost all of the nation's rail passengers, has recorded 26 derailed trains this year. The four other roads that carry comparatively few passengers added only one to this total.

The Federal Railroad Administration reports that in the first six months of this year railroad accidents of all types totaled 5,350, up from 3,580 in the first six months of 1975. These figures include both freight and passenger accidents.

Amtrak derailments this year have been the lowest since the transportation service started four years ago.

An Amtrak spokesman said today that the service had had several of its accidents during the holiday season, leading to extra publicity. Noting that a derailment in Downingtown, Pa., over the weekend injured 36 passengers, he pointed to the hundreds of persons killed in auto crashes over the same weekend.

**Not an Amtrak Accident**

The lone passenger mishap involving a road other than Amtrak this year was the derailment of the Southern Railway's Southern Crescent in Virginia three weeks ago. Two persons were slightly hurt.

The other railroads offering some intercity passenger service—the Denver and Rio Grande-Western, the Rock Island and the Georgia Railroad—reported no accidents involving passenger operations this year.

Amtrak said there have been only 12 passenger fatalities since its operation began in 1971. Eleven persons died in one accident shortly after Amtrak was formed and one person was killed in 1973.

In that same period, automobile accidents claimed 250,000 lives and "hundreds of thousands" more have been permanently disabled by vehicular mishaps, the spokesman said.

**Low Figure This Year**

According to statistics, there were 18 derailments in 1972, the first full year of Amtrak operations. Through today, Amtrak recorded 26 derailments in 1976, fewer than any of the intervening years. It had 34 derailments in 1973, 38 in 1974 and 28 in 1975.

Joseph Vranich of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation's public affairs branch, said that since 1972 Amtrak had begun new service over 11 passenger routes totaling several thousand miles in length and increased service on nine routes. It operated an average of 257 trains a day this year.

Each year most of the derailments were caused by poor track conditions or negligent motorists at grade crossings, said Amtrak.

"Very few derailments are the result of car components, falling, human error or vandalism," the spokesman said.

# Around the Nation

## Inquiry Rules Out Ch. In Puerto Rico Wiret

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 27 (U) official investigation has concluded no charges should be filed over the wiretapping of political dissidents.

The investigators found that the telephone company's computer tapes tapped random conversations, in some by Marxist activists, as part of a quality control program and the purpose of political surveillance.

The report, released Friday, at the telephone company—which was taken over by the government the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation—lacked any "quality control" program and "to conduct any continuous surveillance of any specific telephone lines."

Under the quality control program which has been discontinued, the phone company routinely monitored first 12 seconds of random conversations.

However, some of the tapes recorded considerably longer, up to 108 seconds.

The controversy erupted last week when the Puerto Rican Socialist leader, Juan Mari Bras, disclosed party newspaper, Claridad, if the phone company had tapes of the station of Marxist activists.

## Former Manson Follower Faces a New Trial Jan.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27 (AP) Van Houten, one-time follower of M. Manson, the cult leader, was ordered today to be retried on Jan. 12 on murder charges for which he was convicted five years ago.

Miss Van Houten's lawyer said that she is "thoroughly rehabi-



Leslie Van Houten arriving at Los Angeles yesterday.

and should be granted bail that allow her release from jail.

But Superior Court Judge J. Goetz set the bail at \$200 figure higher than even the prosecution requested.

Miss Van Houten's conviction was reversed by a California court on grounds that she had not had proper representation because attorney had been replaced during original trial.

She is charged with the 1969 murder of Leno and Rosemary LaBianc confessed during her earlier trial slaying murders of the LaBianc their home. She was not charged the previous night's murders of Tate, the actress, and four other

## 'Death Race' Game Gains Favor, But Not With the Safety Council

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

A new coin-operated driving game called "Death Race" that puts players behind the wheel trying to run down humanoid figures on a television screen is apparently catching on in amusement parks around the country—to the outrage of the National Safety Council.

For a quarter, a player gets a minute to chase and run down all the symbolic pedestrians he can. Hitting one of the figures rewards the player with an electronic shriek and points scored on a grave-marker.

About 800 of the games have been built and sold so far to amusement arcades, fun parks and bars, according to the manufacturer, Exidy Inc., in Mountain View, Calif., halfway down the San Francisco peninsula.

Phil Brooks, the company's general manager, compares the game to a harmless "cartoon." He said in an interview: "It's like laughing at ourselves. None of us drive all that well, it's poking fun at our driving ability."

But the National Safety Council is not amused. An article in the winter issue of the nonprofit service organization's quarterly magazine, Family Safety, describes "Death Race" as "insidious," "morbid," "gross" and "sick, sick, sick."

"Nearly 9,000 pedestrians were killed last year and that's no joke," said Gerald Driessio, manager of the council's research department and a behavioral psychologist who was quoted extensively in the article. "It's not amusing." Dr. Driessio said in an interview: "In this game a player takes the first step to creating violence. The player is no longer just a spectator. He's an actor in the process."

Could it bring out violence during actual driving? "I'm sure most people playing this game do not jump in their car and drive at pedestrians," he said.

"But one in a thousand? One in a million? And I shudder to think what will come next if this is encouraged. It'll be pretty gory."

The way "Death Race" is set up, a player—two can play side by side—stands at a steering wheel with his right foot on an "accelerator pedal." In front is the hood and wheels of a simulated racing car and a 23-inch television screen. At the drop of a quarter, stick figures called "gremlins" with arms and legs duck around obstacles on the screen, trying to avoid the on-rushing car.

Mr. Brooks of Exidy explains: "The object is to catch the gremlin with the vehicle. Now you can't actually catch him because he's faster. But you try to stay above or below him. When you approach an obstacle, he may come running out into the car if he does not see a car like a loud beep. He disappears and a tombstone appears and another gremlin comes out."

**Problems With Tombstones**

"As the playing field gets more and more littered with tombstones, it gets more difficult. If you hit a tombstone, you get a crashing sound and you have to 'back up' and start again, Mr. Brooks went on.

"The highest score I've ever seen on 'Death Race' is 29 and that's our chief technician. I don't know how he did it."

On the game, a high scorer is called "expert driver." "That violates my sense of taste and decency," Dr. Driessio said.

Mr. Brooks denied that the game was violently graphic. "We have one of the best artists in the business," he said. "If we wanted to have cars running over pedestrians we could have done it to curl your hair."

Similarly, he insisted, the electronic hit sound is more of a beep than a scream. "We could have had screeching of tires, moans and screams for eight bucks extra," he said. "But," he added, "we wouldn't build a game like that. We're human beings, too."

"I'm also concerned about safety," added Mr. Brooks, who said he drives a Pantera sports racer—"a 180 miles-an-hour street machine"—and has never gotten a ticket "or hit anyone."

As it is, the games sell through distributors for about \$1,675 apiece, Exidy, Mr. Brooks said, is three years

old and makes lots of different games. Sales volume is between \$2.5 million and \$3 million, he said, "and going up rapidly, thanks in part to 'Death Race.'"

None of the games are in New York City, according to the state distributor in Rochester.

A few establishments, concerned about complaints and adverse publicity, have gotten rid of the machines. Marriott's Great America amusement park in Gurnee, Ill., "removed the game right after Mr. Marriott received the first complaint," according to a company official quoted in Family Safety. And Empire Distributing, Inc., the Chicago company that sold the game to Marriott and others, has also stopped, citing its "macabre" aspects, an Empire executive confirmed.

But Mr. Brooks was unfazed. "Every time a story comes out," he said, "we get more and more orders."

## Half of Declaration of Independence In Its Final Draft Believed Found

BOSTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The first two pages of what may be the long-lost final draft of the Declaration of Independence, handwritten by Thomas Jefferson with quill pen and ink, have been found in a Boston attic.

"I don't have any doubt that it's the document lost 200 years ago," said Rev. James K. Allen, who discovered the document among old papers given to him by a friend.

"In the first place it was written on good paper, and was written with carbon ink, which lasts longer," he said today.

An expert in the National Archives at Washington who examined the document 10 days ago said, "It takes time and literally takes samples" to determine if it is authentic, and "we are fascinated by the potential of what he's found."

Mr. Allen of the First Parish Church of Dorchester considers the document a Bicentennial Christmas present to the nation.

He said that there was no way of knowing where the last two pages were.

"There are several things that make me sure this is the authentic original," Mr. Allen said of the fragile, yellowed, frayed 14-by-22-inch document. "For one thing it shows that Jefferson wrote 'unalienable,' but the printer made it 'unalienable.'"

"For another thing, this second page includes three lines that were dropped by the printer from the original broadside, but were later put back in."

"And the fold shows it was used by a printer. My father owned a country newspaper, and nobody else folds a paper along the line of the letters but a printer putting up hand type. That's a printer's fold."

The original, drafted by Jefferson with help from John Adams, Roger Sherman and John F. Livingston and changed by members of the Continental Congress, was approved by the Congress on July 4, 1776.

**Original Given to Printer**

It was given to John Dunlap, a printer, who worked through that night to produce 1,000 broadsides for rapid distribution through the colonies. But the original from which the printer worked was lost.

Robert MacClara, chief chemist of the National Archives, was one of several key archival officials who examined the document.

"There's no way of authenticating these things without appreciable work," he said. "You have to find out the origin of the fibers of the document, and if you find out they came from Holland at the time that Jefferson would have used the paper, that's a plus."

"If you find that the inks were comparable and available for use by Jefferson, that's a plus."

Mr. MacClara said that the handwriting looked comparable to Jef-



The Rev. James K. Allen in Boston with two pages of what he believes is the long-lost final draft of the Declaration of Independence.

erson's, he a chemist, not a handwriting expert.

"We hope that it will be authenticated," he said, "because any of the content will lend itself to the culture and the background that we are seeking so desperately to fill in. But we don't ever want to go out on a limb because when we are wrong, we look incompetent. Pages one and two would be an appreciable find if they are real."

The minister said that the document was among a pile of 1850 vintage papers given him by a friend, George Berg, 78 years old, who knew the minister's interest in history.

**Document Found Under Newspaper**

"He told me, 'We cleaned out a lot of attics in Dorchester. This was in one of them,'" said Mr. Allen, who added that he had leafed through the folder of newspapers, music and miscellaneous paper material.

"There was a June 11, 1853, news-

paper," he said, "and when I turned it over, this [document] was under it."

He said that since receiving the papers Oct. 8, he had been studying the document and trying to find experts in Massachusetts to look it over. There have been conflicting opinions, he added.

At the time of the Revolution, Dorchester was a separate community, and the church was the oldest in the area, founded in 1630.

Mr. Allen said that he believed the reason the document showed up in Dorchester was because the congregation of the church voted May 23, 1776, to instruct the Continental Congress to support full independence from Britain and the resolution added "with our lives and fortunes."

"At the end of the declaration, that phrase is repeated," he said, "but they added to it: 'and our sacred Honor.'"

## Ties Had Been Inspected

DOWNINGTOWN, Pa., Dec. 27 (AP)—The faulty railroad ties that caused the derailment of a passenger train here passed an inspection three days before the mishap, Jim Bryant, a spokesman for Amtrak, said today.

Amtrak's Chicago-bound Broadway Limited left the tracks at about 7:50 P.M. yesterday. Four of the 36 persons injured remained hospitalized today with minor injuries.

"The crossties are old, and in this case they deteriorated just enough to let the track move just a little bit," Mr. Bryant said. "And to be sure, take much."

The faulty ties were at a crossover where one set of tracks joins another, he said. The area was inspected Dec. 23, he said.

The train was traveling at 73 miles an hour when the wreck occurred, Mr. Bryant said. There were 107 passengers and a crew of eight on the five-car train.

Repair crews worked throughout the day to restore full service to Amtrak's Philadelphia-to-Harrisburg corridor. Both tracks were reopened to diesel traffic about 9:30 A.M. Crews hoped to have overhead downed electric lines restored soon.

The wreck caused \$245,000 damage, Mr. Bryant said.

## Pension Plan Rules Covering Eligibility Set by Labor Dept.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Labor Department announced today minimum standards regulations for private pension plans covering some 33 million workers.

The regulations define hours of service, years of service and interruptions in service for purposes of determining eligibility for inclusion in private pension plans.

An individual worker must be credited with a year of service for pension plan purposes if the worker has received credit for 1,000 hours on the job in a 12-month period, the agency said.

William J. Chadwick, administrator of the Labor Department's pension and welfare benefit programs, said that the new regulations would enable pension plan sponsors to adopt new plans and redesign existing plans to put them in compliance with Federal law.

Development of the regulations was required by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, which Congress passed to protect workers covered by private pensions.

Mr. Chadwick said that the new regulations "are critical in determining an individual's eligibility to participate in the plan, the individual's nonforfeitable or vested right to his or her retirement benefit, and the accrual or accumulation of that benefit as a result of plan participation."

He said that the regulations complete the second of three basic sets of regulations required for private pension plans to be brought into full compliance with the law.

Those regulations now complete are for reporting and disclosure and minimum standards, Mr. Chadwick said. That the third group of regulations, covering plan descriptions, should be ready early next year.

## Tennessee Judge Assists To Second Trial of Man

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—States District Court Judge Robert Taylor of Tennessee has been designated to preside at the second political trial of Gov. Marvin Mandel at others, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger of the United States Supreme Court announced today.

Justice Burger's one-paragraph comment said that the trial was set to begin Feb. 6, 1977.

Judge Taylor's appointment was announced just days after it was in that United States District Court Judge H. Pratt would not handle the trial.

The decision came in an appeal by Mr. Mandel against the Federal bench in the eastern district of Tennessee since 1949.

Prosecutors have asked that the defense attorneys have asked for as long as one year or a dismissal of 23 counts in the mail fraud and teasing indictment.

## Oral Contracts Upheld For Unmarried Couple

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 (AP) agreement by an unmarried woman to share property acquired, living together is valid and binding, California Supreme Court ruled today.

The decision came in an appeal by Michelle Marvin against the woman who she contended that they had orally in October 1964 to share a home they were living together through May.

Michelle Marvin, who changed her name to Michelle Triola, contended that she had agreed to abandon her career for full-time homemaking return for his promise to support her.

She argued that she was entitled to half the property acquired during the nonmarital relationship, including picture rights worth more than \$1 million.

The decision reversed a Superior Court judgment for Mr. Marvin during proceedings and it returned the case to lower court for trial.

ملفات ليدج



### After Terms Economy Improved; Doubts Renewed Doubt on His Plans

Continued From Page 1

Mr. Carter said that they would permit "us to get acquainted with one another." They will also permit some of the Cabinet members to advance their own opinions on discussions held by the smaller group of immediate economic advisers this afternoon.

#### Varied Opinions Expected

"I will get a chance to know what varied opinions are on the amount of stimulation we need for the economy," Mr. Carter said. "I would guess by the end of the week I think I know fairly well—we will have the mix fairly well decided on, but the total amount might wait until after the first of the year."

Mr. Carter said that the outlines of his economic proposals would be "fairly well" decided by the end of this week, he did not promise to announce them then and may not do so until considerably later. He said that he would want to consult with Congressional leaders on the proposals and mentioned that he had talked by telephone this morning with Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the newly elected Democratic majority leader of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Carter was asked to comment on reports that a new intelligence estimate being prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency had concluded that the Soviet Union now intended to achieve military superiority rather than rough parity with the United States.

Mr. Carter said it is apparent that their rate of growth in military strength compared with ours has probably been fairly substantial, but we are still by far stronger than they are in most military categories. The reporter remarked that President Ford had said that if Mr. Carter tried to carry out all his campaign promises, he would "get in trouble" and asked Mr. Carter to comment. The President-elect said in his usual earnest manner: "I don't intend to get in trouble. I'll be very careful to make sure my plans are proper ones. I don't intend to make any mistakes about economic proposals."

### President to Reconsider Amnesty Request of Senator's Widow

Continued From Page 1

Mr. Ford would or would not seriously consider amnesty, Mr. Ford replied. "I do not have much time to turn over the White House session, President-elect Carter, I had previously offered draft evaders and deserters a form of giving them the opportunity their way back into society. If 106,472 draft resisters were the program but only 21,723 tags of it by the time the program last year, a White House spokesman said today. Those eligible refused to accept amnesty offered by President Carter on the ground that they had acted in resisting service in what they considered to be an illegal war and required no amnesty and therefore need to work their way back to society."

Mr. Ford has been asked on numerous occasions his amnesty program to open the program and to others, including deserters. The President-elect consistently refused to reopen it, contending that draft evaders had their chance to act but had refused. He also refused to grant the deserters, always deserters as a separate and more use, for whom amnesty, or a set a dangerous precedent, agreeing to consider a general response to Mrs. Hart's request. Mr. Ford is apparently changing his mind in the weeks of his Presidency he will give it his serious attention, or was simply making a reply to Senator Hart's widow. He has said that he would grant amnesty to Vietnam war resisters. But Mrs. Hart's request implies guilt and many of the would be eligible might again be asked to turn it down. A pardon for Vietnam-era

draft evaders and deserters has long been an explosive national issue. Many whose sons served in Vietnam, especially those whose sons were killed or wounded, feel very strongly that a pardon or amnesty would be a betrayal of the cause for which their children fought.

Others, including the families of resisters and deserters now living in exile, and those Americans who think it is time to heal the wounds of the Vietnam war, believe passionately that a general amnesty should be granted. Mr. Ford was taking a calculated risk when he announced his amnesty program at a meeting of the Veterans of Foreign Affairs in Chicago shortly after he took office. The decision was greeted coldly, not only by the veterans but by many on the right wing of the Republican party.

Mr. Ford remains the titular head of his party now that he is leaving office and hopes to be defacto head as well. The issue of ordering a general amnesty before he leaves office remains a thorny political decision as well as a social and moral decision. But because of Mrs. Hart's request, which reflected the deeply held beliefs of her husband, Mr. Ford again faces the issue.

Carter Urged to Grant Amnesty. The President of the United Church of Christ has urged President-elect Carter to grant unconditional amnesty to Vietnam War veterans with less-than-honorable discharges as well as to draft resisters. In a Christmas letter to Mr. Carter, disclosed today, the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Evans contended that many men with less-than-honorable discharges were all too often blacks or other minorities, or the poor and poorly educated who did not have the resources to learn of their legal rights. The Associated Press reported.

Dr. Evans wrote: "As a black myself who has counseled with black Vietnam veterans, I knew that many of those who received less-than-honorable discharges were not war resisters, nor did they cause major discipline problems. They simply ran afoul of officers and non-commissioned officers who did not like the color of their skin." He said: "I hope and pray that you will bring back the men with less-than-honorable discharges who now live as social exiles to a full and productive life at the same time you call home our sons who are in physical exile."

police, said his wife had recognized him as one of the eight suspects. Detective Cyrus kept Mr. Gourdin talking until the call was traced, handed the phone to another officer and then went to the suspect's home to arrest him without a struggle, the police said. The suspect was charged in connection with a \$10,000 robbery of a Chase Manhattan branch at 4200 Baychester Avenue in the Bronx last July 13, when, according to the police, he staged a holdup by pretending to have a gun in his coat pocket. They said the suspect had been questioned about at least five other bank robberies before being handed over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for further interrogation.

Tito to Visit Libya and Egypt. BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 27 (UPI)—President Tito will visit Libya and Egypt next month, going to Libya on Jan. 15 and five days later traveling to Egypt for an eight-day visit, diplomatic sources said today.

### Electoral Note Plea For State Is Denied

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall today denied the application of the United States Labor Party and others to block temporarily the award of New York State's 41 electoral votes to Jimmy Carter.

Justice Marshall issued the denial without comment. The application filed last Wednesday asked for an injunction that would hold off the official counting of the state's electoral votes until after a Federal appeals court has ruled on the Labor Party's suit to overturn the results of the Nov. 2 Presidential election in New York.

The Labor Party, the Rockland County Conservation Party and several individuals filing the application with Justice Marshall charged massive voting irregularities.

### McIntyre Says Ford Plans Slash in Funds for Energy Conservation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Senator Thomas J. McIntyre, Democrat of New Hampshire, said today that he had learned that President Ford's budget for the 1977 fiscal year would slash funds for energy conservation.

Mr. McIntyre said that Congress last year authorized up to \$80 million in loan guarantees for energy conservation and renewable-energy investments in public and private buildings and \$25 million for supplemental state energy conservation plans.

Mr. McIntyre said that these programs had been trimmed from the budget. "Despite Congressional approval of these programs in the Energy Conservation and Protection Act which became law Aug. 14, the President's Office of Management and Budget has decided funding for them and top Federal Energy Administration officials reportedly have not opposed the O.M.B. budget cuts," he said.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST

### Choosing a Friend for Attorney General

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—By selecting a personal friend and confidant to be Attorney General, President-elect Carter followed the practice of almost all recent Presidents. President Nixon chose John N. Mitchell, his law partner and campaign director, to be his first Attorney General. President-elect Carter picked his brother, Robert Kennedy, to be his first Attorney General.

Thus, to those who have served in the job themselves and to scholars who have studied the role of the Attorney General, Mr. Carter's selection of a person like Griffin B. Bell, whom he has known since boyhood, came as little surprise.

An Attorney General, they say, has so much discretionary authority—to prosecute or not to prosecute, to file antitrust suits or to avoid litigation, to press enforcement of civil rights laws or to try for voluntary conciliation—that a President must have someone in the position whose judgment he trusts completely.

Total Confidence Required. A member of the Carter transition team who spent some time last fall interviewing experts about the ideal characteristics of an Attorney General found that they were unanimous in their view that the primary qualification was the total confidence of the President.

In the election campaign, Mr. Carter made two promises about his choice of Attorney General. He promised to pick the best qualified person and to choose someone "without regard to political considerations."

If what the experts say about the primary qualification is correct, then he could hardly have chosen anyone but Mr. Bell. He is the one lawyer whom Mr. Carter knows well enough to trust implicitly and who, at the same time, has had no role in his political career.

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, who was Attorney General under President John

### Carter Follows Precedent in Naming Person Whose Judgment He Trusts

son, said in an interview that a President needed a personal relationship with his Attorney General more than he did with any other Cabinet officer. Mr. Katzenbach gave three reasons why he felt that was the case. First, he said, it was inappropriate ethically and politically for a President to become involved in individual lawsuits or prosecutions. The President must be confident about the decisions his Attorney General makes on such matters.

Second, Mr. Katzenbach said, there are legal disputes almost daily among various departments and agencies, and one person, the Attorney General, must be the arbiter.

Finally, he said, the President must know that he is getting good legal advice, even if it is not the advice he desires. President Johnson inherited Robert F. Kennedy as his Attorney General, and their relationship was never comfortable. When Mr. Kennedy resigned to run for the Senate, Mr. Johnson named Mr. Katzenbach as Acting Attorney General and left him in that limbo for five months before he decided to send his nomination to the Senate for confirmation.

Those five months, Mr. Katzenbach said, were a probation period, designed to give the President time to learn whether he could trust him completely and to find out where his loyalties lay.

The ability of the Attorney General to create political problems for the President and alleviate others is probably greater than that of any other Cabinet officer. Mr. Katzenbach gave two examples from his years as Attorney General in which his judgment was crucial to the President. The first was his decision to prosecute Robert G. Baker, Mr. Johnson's protégé, who had become involved in a political scandal. The second was his determination, after passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, to reduce the number of voting examiners in the South

and to try to persuade Southern communities to end discrimination voluntarily.

In the end, both decisions appear to have worked in Mr. Johnson's favor politically, but, at the time they were made, Mr. Katzenbach said, there was a good deal of political tension.

Actions of President Nixon's Attorneys General were important factors in discrediting the Nixon Presidency. First, Mr. Mitchell was accused of taking part in the Watergate cover-up. Then, his successor, Richard G. Kleindienst, was accused of setting an antitrust suit against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation for partisan reasons. Finally, Elliot L. Richardson caused a storm of protest when he resigned rather than follow the President's order to dismiss Archibald Cox as special prosecutor.

No Ties With Ford

After the Nixon experience, President Ford felt compelled to name an Attorney General with whom he had no prior connections. Edward H. Levi, by most accounts, performed creditably in the job, and Mr. Ford is said to have grown to trust his judgment.

Mr. Levi did, however, cause the President a bit of pre-election embarrassment when he passed on to the special prosecutor an apparently false allegation about improprieties in the President's campaign finances. Some of Mr. Ford's political aides believe that an Attorney General in closer touch with the President could have avoided the embarrassment, not by covering up a crime but by investigating the allegation quietly before sending the information to the special prosecutor and making it public.

In an interview yesterday on the NBC television program "Meet the Press," Mr. Levi was asked whether he thought Mr. Carter risked "giving an appearance of cronyism" by naming Mr. Bell. He responded:

"The fact that he knows the President well, it seems to me, would be a very strange disqualification. I want to say that if he didn't know the President well who he became Attorney General, he would get to know him well."

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### TED AD RESULTS INSPECT'S SURRENDER

20-old Bronx man was arrested on robbery yesterday as he was police on the telephone about having seen his picture in a "wanted" ad and threatening unless he gave himself up, reported. He said the suspect, Alexander of 2805 Grand Concourse, had in his home and spoken to a detective of the 42d Precinct reportedly said his seen an advertisement placed in New York Daily News on showing the pictures of eight graphed by bank cameras during. "Wanted For Bank Rob- Mr. Gourdin, according to the



# Black Committee Urges Boycott Of 'Ipi Tombi,' From South Africa

By C. GERALD FRASER

An ad hoc black group called for a boycott of the all-black South African musical, "Ipi Tombi," that starts previews tonight at the Hartness Theater, Broadway and 63rd Street, after critical acclaim and financially successful appearances in Europe, Canada, Australia, Africa and Israel.

The group, the Emergency Committee to Protest the South African Production of "Ipi Tombi," announced at a news conference yesterday that its members would begin picketing the musical tonight, and would also demonstrate inside the theater during the show's run. They said their actions would be in protest against what they regard as the show's exploitation of South Africa's black culture and of the political conditions there.

Members of the committee include Ellis B. Haizlip, an executive producer at WNET/Channel 13; Marcia Ann Gillespie, editor in chief of Essence magazine; Diane Lacey, a Democratic district leader in the 70th Assembly District; Hazel Bryan, director of the Richard Allen Cultural Center and president of the Black Theater Alliance, and the Patrice-Lumumba Coalition.

Mr. Haizlip said the protest was based on three points: The theft of a black cultural heritage; exploitation of blacks by South Africans; and America's cooperation and support of the present South African Government.

Ray Conney of Ray Conney Productions Ltd., the London concern that produced the musical there—it opened in November 1975 and is still running—said yesterday that "Ipi Tombi" was a series of dance numbers and songs strung along a tenuous story line.

The protests followed receipt of a letter by Miss Gillespie from some members of the London "Ipi Tombi" cast. The letter writers, she said, complained that they were underpaid and sometimes overworked. They said that in Tel Aviv they did two shows a day—10 a week—and they concluded, "By writing this letter, brothers and sisters, we are saying help us by not supporting that show 'Ipi-Tombi' (sic) when it opens in New York in mid-December 1976. . . . This exploitation by South African whites must come to an end."

The letter writers criticized Bertha Egnos, a South African white, who is

credited in press releases as having "conceived" the show and "composed the music."

The letter said that Miss Egnos had "brought together various dancing groups and asked them to perform their native dances and songs. Thereafter, to everyone's surprise, she claimed and copyrighted all songs and dances under her name. They really don't belong to her, but to the black people of South Africa. She did that successfully because the black people have no saying in South Africa."

The title "Ipi Tombi" is a Zulu phrase that is, according to the members of the cast, more properly spelled "Iphi Tombi" and means "Where are the girls?"

\$395 a Week

The New York company has a cast of 25 South Africans. According to Max Eisen, the show's public-relations representative, none of them is receiving less than \$395 a week—road scale.

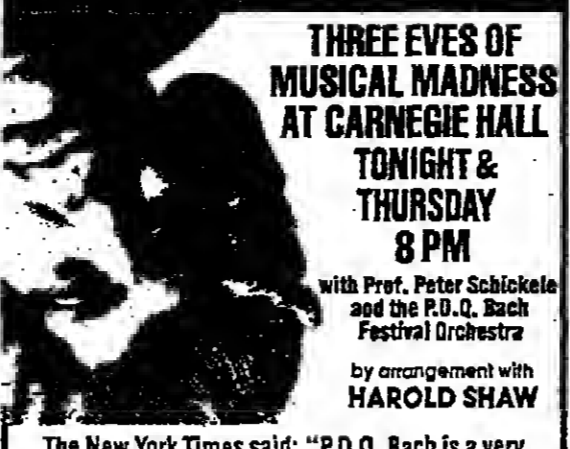
Members of the protest committee acknowledged that the actors in "Iphi Tombi" had declined to give their support to the boycott, expressing their satisfaction with their wages and stating their desire to work as professional actors in New York.

Mr. Conney said reports that members of the London cast ended up with \$28 a week, or about \$46 in their hands were misleading. He said everybody was on "double the Equity minimum," practically everybody had some of his wages deducted to send back home, and had to pay for hotel and board.

Abraham Deshe and the actor Topal are producing the musical here. Yesterday, Mr. Deshe said that he had also produced "Ipi Tombi" in Tel Aviv. The cast did 10 shows a week, he said, but not every one of the six weeks the show ran. "Everybody was anxious to do a ninth and 10th show," Mr. Deshe said, "because they needed the money."

Most of the persons connected with the business side of the production contended that they were in show business, not politics; that the musical had a universal theme and did not focus on South Africa. Mr. Eisen said that many advertisements now referred to it as an African musical, rather than a South African musical. "When you mention South Africa," he said, "everybody's back goes up."

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# Notes on People

privacy of her four-room apartment in Avenue Montaigne in Paris, Dietrich yesterday observed she said was her 72d birthday. Dietrich is German, the countess's birth, say, was her 76th. Now she and in poor health he-hip injuries suffered in a fall in 1974, Miss Dietrich was in dealing with newsmen. She said only, "If you want any questions, you should a letter and I may answer."

er famous German-born artist, painter, a poet and playwright, died yesterday. Mr. Zuck-er, author of "The Captain From and "The Devil's General," was 80. Considered the most German dramatist alive, Mr. Zuck-er is in a hospital at Seas-Fee, and, recovering from pneumonia, his birthday messages he-ars one from West German Walter Scheel.

re really Billy Graham, the Baptist fundamentalist preach-er? Indeed it was, and what he drinking was new, for him, believe that the Bible teaches, said the teetotaling Mr. Zuck-er, "Jesus later into wine at a wedding it wasn't grape juice as some-ry to claim."

ish escape artist, Timco Two-claimed the world record Yes- freeing himself from a rket and handcuffs, Houdini-er performing the stunt in- in a closed high-speed ele- town of Tampere, Mr. re said that the key to the flipping out of the cuffs and rket was in dislocating a and shaking it back into sur-prisingly, doing the trick dis-advantages. "Rheumatism lid Mr. Tuomiivaara."

ish stage and screen actor, odd, was reported in "quite le" condition yesterday, after a heart attack Sunday at his the English midlands. Mr. rears old was praised for his case in "An Ideal Husband" London stage, and in such "A Man Called Peter."

## "Robin Hood" and "The Hasty Heart"

Beginning tomorrow, there will be some shifting of political offices be-cause of Senator Walter F. Mondale's forthcoming promotion to the Vice Presidency. Wendell Anderson, Gov-ernor of Minnesota, will resign, and Lieut. Gov. Rudy Perpich automatically moves up to be governor, while Alec Olson, a state senator, becomes lieuten-ant governor. On Thursday, Mr. Mon-dale will resign his Senate seat, and Mr. Anderson will succeed him.

In Barnert Memorial Hospital Cen-ter, Paterson, N. J., Mae Thelma Car-ter, wife of Rubin (Hurricane) Carter, gave birth yesterday to a son. A hos-pital spokesman said that Mrs. Carter and the child, who weighed 6 pounds 2 1/2 ounces, were in excellent con-dition. The boy's father, convicted with John Artis of murder for a second time on Dec. 21, had sought to be released on bail until after Mrs. Carter had the baby. The request was denied, and he remains in Passaic County jail pend-ing sentencing Jan. 26.

A poll of students at Princeton, Yale and Harvard showed that on at least three Ivy League campuses, self-den-egation is not running riot. Asked to measure their intelligence in relation to that of President-elect Carter, 48 percent of Princeton students polled said that their brain-power was greater than his. At Harvard, the unflinch-ing, confident judgment of half the students was that their intelligence was superior to Mr. Carter's, while 45 percent of Yale respondents gave them-selves higher marks than the Presi-dent-elect. Mr. Carter, who meets the requirements of the American Physi-cal Society as a nuclear physicist, ranked 59th in his class of 820 gradu-ates of the Naval Academy. The intel-ligence poll was taken by the under-graduate newspapers on the three cam-puses.

For the 13th time, Ali Ashraf Hus-seini, a farmer living in northeastern Iran, has been married, according to the Teheran newspaper Ettelaat. Mr. Husseini, who lives in the province of Azarbaijan, noted for residents with long lives, says he is 168 years old. His bride, identified as Akram Ghi-lani, is 15.

ALBIN KREBS

## CAUSED BY FIRE

### 200 IN YEAR IN U.S.

Dec. 27 (AP)—The number of deaths increased by 200 last year to 11,800, the National Fire Protection Association said in its annual report.

Other of serious fire-related in-jury 8,000 over 1974 to 131,000, the association said in its an-nual report.

Residential fires accounted for slightly more than half the fire deaths in 1975, for 72 percent of all building fires and for 40 percent of the property loss in dollars, according to the study.

placed the number of all fires at 3,105,200, up 4 percent over 1974.

Charles S. Morgan, president of the nonprofit, Boston-based safety organiza-tion, said that while "the nation con-tinues to make small but significant head-way against the fire loss problem, the U.S. has the highest fire death rate of all industrialized nations in the world."

He said that the rate of fire deaths had declined over the last 20 years from 69.5 to 65.4 a million population.

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## Ballet: Suburbia

### Eglevsky Offers 'Nutcracker' at Nassau Coliseum

By CLIVE BARNES  
Despite the sad cancellation of the New York City Ballet's performances of "The Nutcracker" because of the musicians' strike, the ballet is still being given across the country this Christmas season. Probably the nearest production to the city is that being given at the Nassau Coliseum in Uniondale, L.I., by the Eglevsky Ballet Company.

This is typically a "Nutcracker" on ice, for the Eglevsky Company dances the ballet on a specially built stage over an ice rink, used at other times for ice hockey. This enormous coliseum is not ideal for theatrical presentation, yet it has been adopted intelligently, and with the simple, traditional-looking settings by Bob Olsen, some fair measure of theatrical illusion is maintained.

The staging is by Mr. Eglevsky him-self, and for the most part it resembles the well-known production by Mr. Eglevsky's principal mentor, George Balanchine. Indeed in some instances—in the Dance for Coffee, for example—the version harks back beyond the City Ballet's present staging to an earlier recession. One major difference, how-ever, is that in the Snowflakes scene, Mr. Eglevsky uses a Snow Queen and a Cavalier, which personally I like. It provides the scene with a certain variety.

For its principal dancers, the Eglevsky Ballet usually contracts guest stars, although nowadays it does have its own resident ballerina in Jane Miller who, yesterday afternoon, danced the Sugar Plum Fairy, partnered by the Danish premier danseur from New York City Ballet, Adam Luders.

Miss Miller was delicate and appro-priately sweet as the Sugar Plum Fairy, and Mr. Luders made an excellent im-pression partnering her. Although he has been with the City Ballet for more than a season now, for various reasons, including a prolonged period of injury, he has danced comparatively little. Both in his partnering and dancing, he did well. He also partnered the City Ballet's Colleen Neary as the Snow Queen, with Miss Neary at her aristocratic best.

The company as a whole looked lively, and the production has an efficiency that adults should relish and a bright-ness that children should adore. It is a pity that we cannot have a "Nut-cracker" in the city, but at least a tree still grows on Long Island.

## L.I. Service Station Robbed

BELMORE, L.I., Dec. 27 (UPI)—A robber escaped today with \$8,000 from a gasoline station here after tying up the manager. The manager, Patricia Mes-sina, 29 years old, told the Nassau County police that the man walked into the station, at 2425 Merrick Road, while she was alone in the office at 12:20 P.M. She reported that the robber had held his hand in his pocket to indicate that he might be holding a gun and said, "Give me the money."

## Angela Lansbury Will Head Cast Of Albee's Double Bill in Hartford

Angela Lansbury will head the cast of Edward Albee's "Counting the Ways" and "Listening" when the double bill is given its American stage premiere at the Hartford Stage Company on Jan. 28. Joining Miss Lansbury for the en-gagement at the Connecticut playhouse will be William Prince and Maureen Anderson.

Mr. Albee, who won praise for stag-ing a revival of his "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" on Broadway last sea-son, will direct the double bill. Both plays concern "the breakdown of com-munication in society and among in-dividuals." "Listening" is described as "a chamber piece, musical in form, with recurring themes and arias."

In contrast, "Counting the Ways" comprises a series of blackouts in vaudeville manner, involving a husband and wife. It was recently given its world premiere by Britain's National Theatre, with Beryl Reid in the role Miss Lansbury will play here.

Miss Lansbury's professional associa-tion with Mr. Albee dates to the Royal Shakespeare Company's production in 1972 of "All Over," in which she acted with Dame Peggy Ashcroft.

The double bill will be seen in Hart-ford through March 6.

## Kristofferson Signs For Peckinpah Film

Kris Kristofferson co-star with Bar-bra Streisand in the current remake of "A Star Is Born," has signed to star in "Convoy," an action drama that will be the first in a series of feature films slated to be made here by EMI Films Inc., the American production arm of the British EMI Company. Mr. Kristof-ferson will be seen as "Rubber Duck," a leader of a convoy of trucks burbling across the country.

Sam Peckinpah, who directed "The Wild Bunch" will film "Convoy" from a screenplay by Bill L. Norton Jr. based on the popular song of the title by C. W. McCall. The adventure, budgeted at \$6 million, will be produced by Robert M. Sherman, producer of "The Mis-souri Breaks." He has signed Harry Stradling Jr. as the film's cinematog-rapher. Filming is slated to start April 25 in New Mexico.

## Harrison, Ashley to Star In 'Caesar and Cleopatra'

Rex Harrison and Elizabeth Ashley will co-star in the title role of George Bernard Shaw's comedy "Caesar and Cleopatra," opening at the Palace The-ater on Feb. 7. Mr. Harrison last starred on Broadway with Julie Harris in "In Praise of Love" and recently completed a part in the film "The Man Behind the Iron Mask."

Paul Hecht will be featured in the role of Rufio; others in the cast are Patrick Hines, Thom Christopher, James Valentine and Novella Nelson.

"Caesar and Cleopatra" will be pre-sented by Elliot Martin, Gladys Rockmill and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, in as-sociation with James Nederlander. Di-

rected by Noel Willman, the comedy will play a four-week engagement at the Kennedy Center's Opera House, starting Jan. 7. Ming Cho Lee has de-signed the multilevel settings. The cos-tumes are by Jane Greenwood.

## Giacometti Show Starts Tour March 6 in Purchase

A comprehensive show surveying the drawings, prints and sculptures of the Swiss artist Alberto Giacometti, or-ganized by the American Federation of Arts, will tour the United States for two years, starting March 6 at the Neuberger Museum on the campus of the State University of New York at Purchase.

Best known for his attenuated sculp-tural figures that seem to express a condition of existentialist angst, Giacometti was also a widely admired draftsman. The exhibition includes 32 of his drawings, 24 prints, 6 illustrated books and posters, as well as 10 sculp-tures and large photo panels of sculp-tures.

The show was selected mainly from the holdings of Dr. Mil ton D. Ratner of New York and Chicago, a major Giacometti collector, by Dr. Louise Averil Swendsen, curator of the Solo-mon R. Guggenheim Museum. The arts federation, a nonprofit cultural-service institution, is circulating the show to a dozen American museums. Besides the Neuberger Museum, they include the Newark Museum; the Edwin A. Ulrich Museum of Art in Wichita, Kan.; the John and Mabel Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota, Fla.; the Denver Art Museum, the Seattle Art Museum and the University Art Museum at the Uni-versity of Texas in Austin.

## Toller Cranston Ice Show Coming to Uris Jan. 24

In a departure from its policy of presenting primarily classical attrac-tions, Hurok Concerts, Inc., will sponsor the Broadway premiere of "Toller Cranston & the Ice Show" at the Uris Theater from Jan. 24 through Feb. 27. The show eschews the chorus lines, production numbers and novelty acts that have become the trademarks of ice extravaganzas.

"Rather," says a Hurok spokesman, "the production will spotlight the star solo and pair performances." The pro-duction's 13-member company is headed by Mr. Cranston, whose laurels include six consecutive men's championships won in his native Canada, three world freeskating championships and the Olympic Bronze Medal at Innsbruck, Austria, this year.

The company also includes Jim Millins, Colleen O'Connor, Gordon McKellan Jr., Barbara Berzowski, David Porter, Candace Jones, Don Fraser, Kath Malmberg, Bob Rubens, Emily Benenson, Jack Courtney and Elizabeth Freeman. The show has been on tour since Sept. 23, when it opened in Toronto. Prior to opening on Broad-way, it is in Montreal through Sunday.



Angela Lansbury



Kris Kristofferson

## Haitian Leader Orders Release Of 65 in a Christmas Pardon

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 27 (UPI)—President Jean-Claude Duvalier re-leased 65 inmates, including political and criminal prisoners, over the weekend in a partial Christmas pardon.

Mr. Duvalier described the release in a Christmas statement as a "compassi-onate act." The local press said those freed in-cluded Clermont Joseph-Charles, a former bank president sentenced to 20 years under the regime of the President's fa-ther, the late Francois Duvalier, on charges of plotting against the regime. In a previous partial pardon, the younger Duvalier had reduced Mr. Jo-seph-Charles's sentence from 20 to 10 years.

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—Clive Barnes, New York Times

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—Emory Lewis, Bergen Record

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—Douglas Watt, Daily News

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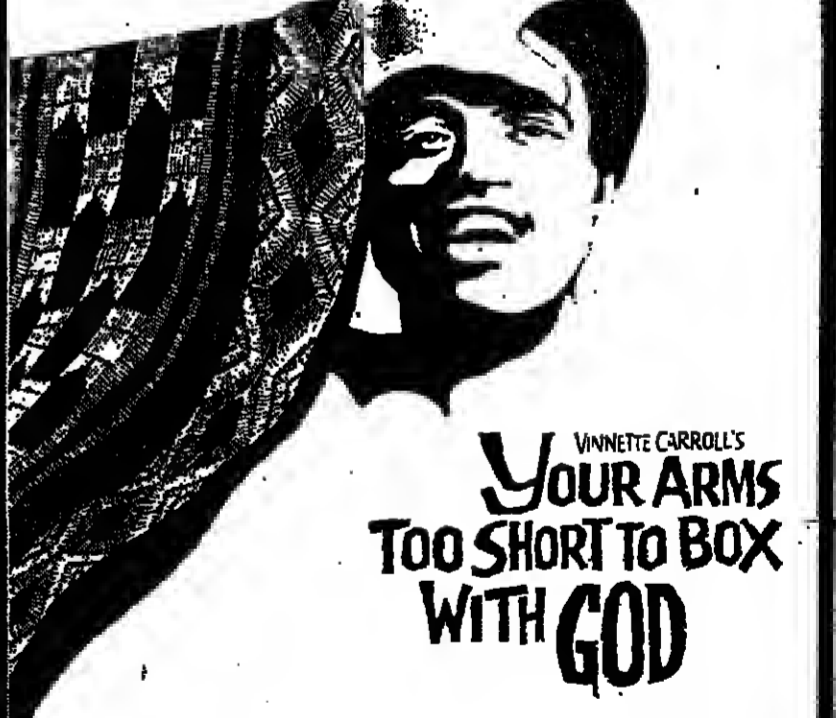
—Allan Wallach, Newsday

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—Earl Wilson, Post

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# Stage Memorabilia, Collecting: Promise Is Forever in the Air

By WALTER KERR

I've often felt guilty about not collecting, or just plain keeping, my theatrical playbills, those programs that are handed out by—must be snatched from—ushers on opening nights. Guilty because every once in a while I get a winesome letter from some ardent theater-huff in the hinterlands (from which I once all so innocently came) asking if I might just possibly have an "Oklahoma!" or a "Seven Keys to Baldpate" playbill (I don't know how old they think I am) to complete their otherwise perfect run of memorabilia. Could I just possibly find it in my heart to part with my copy? It would mean so much to them.

I always feel I ought to be able to oblige, having spent so much of my time in the theater freeloading, getting not only my playbill but my seats courtesy of the management. I should be able to pass the courtesy, some courtesy, on. Unfortunately, I already have parted with my playbills, straight into the waste basket (I can hear my correspondents scream a little), for what seemed to me good and sufficient reasons. Naturally, I keep the program for a show I am around for a few weeks, while I am still checking out minor bits of information (such as the name of the theater I was in night before last, a detail that ought to be easy to remember). Once I've dealt, well or ill, with the show in print, however, those booklets (leaflets?) must go. After all, I do have a complete run of the old Burns Mantle yearbooks, together with Otis L. Guernsey Jr.'s invaluable index, plus about 3,000 plays, in single volumes or anthologies, shelved to the ceiling. I can always find out who played what, when. And something must go before the floor or the side walls do.

### Obvious Passions

I sympathize with collectors, though, for two reasons. For instance, now that Christmas is over and I've got to start shopping for St. Valentine's Day, I realize that the easiest people in the world to buy gifts for are collectors. Collectors of anything. You know what they want, you can march off and get them one of whatever it is, and that done, you can turn your rapt attention to your other oo-collecting friends who are probably never going to get any presents at all. Some people have obvious passions, and these can be satisfied, the others, poorer creatures, don't really deserve all the time, imagination, and tortured decision-making that would have to go into thinking of some suitable bibelot for them. Let them wait until inspiration strikes, or just suffer.

I admire passions. It doesn't matter for what: first editions, ticket stubs, Liqueur glass, chessmen, postage stamps (expensive, especially the new ones), Meer-schaum pipes, playbills. And I admire the good folks who are ruled by them, for what may strike you as an unlikely reason. Usually we think of buffs who spend half their lives accumulating memorabilia as people who live in the past. But that's it. They don't. They live in the future.

The collector's psychology isn't a matter of wallowing in nostalgia. The man who assembles a mountain of playbills or endless cabinets of ceramics or row upon row of 19th-century first editions is not a man who devotes himself to gloating over what he's got. He doesn't live in, or even very much around his hoard. After all, how much time can you spend, how much pleasure can you get, just leafing an album of already-collected stamps, how deeply can



Remember Francine Larrimore in "Parasites," 1926? "Friends wonder what she can possibly mean to me"

you delve into the times past that produced those holograph manuscripts, those faded photographs, those autographed baseballs, those matchbook covers? You're scarcely going to touch your manuscripts for fear of soiling; foxing or otherwise defacing them. And you are certainly not going to read your first editions; if, by any chance, you haven't read the book of which you own a limp-condition first, you are going to go out and buy a paperback for the purpose, leaving the original undisturbed—and, after a short time, unnoticed—in its lonely splendor behind glass. You may want to show others a few choice trophies of your long, long hunt now and then. Otherwise you don't touch them, scarcely lay eyes on them. In a way, once they're yours, you're through with them.

### Always Another Rarity

And on to the next. What a collector really looks for is what he hasn't got. There's always an important, if obscure, item missing, there's always another rarity just around the corner, there's always the fish-in-the-damned-fish—that got away. (Would you believe that I have spent 43 years looking for Stephen Crane's "Maggie" in the original paper? The only time I got close, it was gone before I could phooe the bookseller.) Collecting is the open-ended life, the pursuit that can't be finished, the promise that tomorrow or tomor-

row or tomorrow will nail the quarry.

And so the collector lives on tenterhooks, listening for phone calls, sorting the morning mail rapidly to see if there's anything important—such as a catalogue—in that mass of bills and billets-doux. His body count is good: a prisoner of quivering expectancy, he must keep himself in trim, alert, eternally ready for the chase. Desire points forward; all satisfaction lies ahead; promise, unlike spring, is forever in the air; earlier triumphs count for nothing. If anyone is sure we should all be as happy as kings because the world is so full of a number of things, it's the collector who hasn't collected all the things yet. He knows they're there, hiding out from him, held back by velvet, who meanly keep them for themselves (they'll die, and his curse will help bury the day) forgotten in attics, piled in the wroog drawers, waiting to be fished out of old shoeboxes, older barns. And he'll get them. If he has to live to be 100, he'll get them. You see? Future tense.

Having finished with my small paradox, I feel honor bound to report that I do have one playbill, framed. It's not a playbill, exactly; it's one of those fliers they used to put out in the 1920's advertising shows in several different theaters, and I've got a double spread. On the left side is the announcement that Francine Larrimore is appearing in a play called "Parasites" by one Cosmo Hamilton, and friends who come by wonder what Francine Larrimore—or, heaven forbid, Cosmo Hamilton—ca possibly mean to me.

Then they look at the right hand side, which calls attention to the new "Laugh-A-Minute Revue" titled "I'll Say She Is." No one is starred, just below the title, though, and in slightly smaller type, is the information that it is "with the Marx Brothers." Their first show, I never saw it; Chico doesn't look like Chico in the photograph; Harpo's curls are so close-cropped he seems positively nude.

No, you can't have it.

## P.D.Q. Bach Breaks Up Fans, Half the Stage, in Annual Bash

By PETER G. DAVIS

It's useless to describe the kind of humor that prevails at a P.D.Q. Bach concert and unfair to write a criticism of it. At the end of P.D.Q.'s "Missa Hilarious," either one dissolves into helpless merriment upon hearing the chorus intone "Done nobis pasta" or one does not. It's as simple as that.

Needless to say, more "Music" by J. S. Bach's least-known son, actually the creation of Prof. Peter Schickele, was resurrected at Carnegie Hall Sunday night and the fans were out in force for this annual year-end bash of musical satire. Without changing the basic recipe (why tamper with a winning gimmick), Professor Schickele served up his latest P.D.Q. discoveries and kept the audience in stitches.



Peter Schickele Kept the audience in stitches

There were four "major" works on the program, although none of them quite equaled the professor's grand entrance—swinging down on a rope from the first balcony over the stage, scattering music stands and chairs in every direction. What followed can only be heard to be believed, because Professor Schickele's musical punning depends entirely on immediate aural shock for its full effect.

The cleverest item in this respect was "Eine Kleine Nichtmusik," a masterpiece of sorts. Using Mozart's familiar serenade as a starting point, Professor Schickele has inserted along the way dozens of scraggy quotes from Tchaikovsky, Bachmannoff, Verdi, Wagner, Stephen Foster, Beethoven and you name it. Musical humorists have been doing this sort of thing for ages; of course, but rarely with such outrageous skill.

Also heard were the "Howdy" Symphony, a kind of Haydn "Fare-

well" Symphony in reverse; "The Royal Firewater Music," with added effects from 10 bottle blowers; and the aforementioned "Missa," starring John Ferrante, bargain-counter tenor; Harris Poor, basso blooto, and Duh Brooklyn Boys Chorus. The boys also offered three carols, including "O Little Town of Hackensack."

The performances were well-appropriate to the occasion, and anyone who feels he has missed something can catch repeat performances tonight and Thursday.

### Events Today

#### Theater

**FIDDLER ON THE ROOF**, the Joseph Stein-Normand Macdonald, Williamstown Theatre Festival production, at the Winter Garden, 1624 Broadway, at 8:30.

**MARGO POLO**, a play for children by Jonathan Cay, directed by Lynn Medcoe, music by Robert Sapp, rock, ballad, and jazz, at the Manhattan Theatre, 211 East 115th Street, at 11 and 2.

#### Music

**METROPOLITAN OPERA**, Lincoln Center, 11:15. Lucie Arnemann, soprano; Robert Merrill, tenor; Lucia Valentini-Terrani, soprano; Richard Lewis, tenor; John De Lancie, bass; and the Metropolitan Opera Chorus.

**SALZBURG MARIONETTE THEATRE**, Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," 8:30.

**BAROQUE OPERA COMPANY**, Adelphi Theatre, 44 Lafayette St., 10:30. "The Barber of Seville" by Rossini.

**THIRD CHAMBER SINGERS**, Federal Hall National Monument, Wall and Nassau Streets, 8:30. "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár.

**FREDERICK HOFFMAN**, Federal Hall National Monument, Wall and Nassau Streets, 8:30. "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár.

**NEW YORK ORIENTAL DANCE**, Museum of the City of New York, 1220 Fifth Avenue, 8:30. "The Oriental Dance" by the Museum of the City of New York.

**FRANK ZAPPA**, rock, ballad, and jazz, at the Manhattan Theatre, 211 East 115th Street, at 11 and 2.

#### Dance

**AMERICAN THEATRE LABORATORY**, 219 West 19th Street, Revlon Building, 8:30. "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár.

**NEW YORK CITY CENTER THEATRE**, 121 West 55th Street, "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár, 8:30.

**RICHARD MORSE NINE THEATRE**, St. John's Church, 724 Waverly Place, "A Day on the Old Moon," 8:30.

STREISAND KRISTOFFERSON

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1976

# Raiders Are Favorites by 5 1/2 Points In Super Bowl Struggle With Vikings

By WILLIAM N. WALLACE  
Special to The New York Times

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 27—The Oakland Raiders, who will meet the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl Jan. 9 at Pasadena, are the favorites by 5 1/2 points in the betting line established by Harrah's legal gambling emporium in Nevada.

That seems eminently fair. However, one presumes that the celebrations required to establish that line were influenced by the McLuhanisms of yesterday, meaning watching television for six hours as Minnesota squeaked by Los Angeles and Oakland marched by Pittsburgh.

This presumption cannot be confirmed. A man who identified himself merely as David at Harrah's Tahoe Race Book refused to join in a rationalization of how 5 1/2 had been derived, although he did spell the name of his establishment correctly.

It must be understood that pro football has moved apace since the third Super Bowl of 1969, when the Baltimore Colts were made 17-or-18-point favorites—depending upon the source and the time of day—over the New York Jets and then lost by 9.

The day of such big odds, or even 10 points, in Super Bowl games is long gone because the teams that get there are about the same as to strengths and weaknesses before the kickoffs.

### Played a Strong Game

The reason the Raiders are pegged at 5 1/2 is that yesterday they played a strong game and put 24 points on the scoreboard, 14 of which were honestly earned at the end of long drives, against the best defense in pro football.

Meanwhile, the Vikings were born again several times in their 24-13 victory over the Los Angeles Rams. Luck may be the residue of design, to quote Vince Lombardi, but how many times can a team count on a blocked punt, a blocked field goal, a 90-yard touchdown run after the blocked field goal, plus two key interceptions? The establishment of a favorite at a specific point margin is not accomplished by relying on such turnovers, which so favored the Viking effort.

So may have the 14-degree temperature at Elmerington, a condition better suited for the Vikings than the Rams. "How do you get used to that sort of cold?" asked Jack Youngblood, the Rams' defensive end who played so well. "Environment is 90 percent of what you are, and you can't shut out this kind of environment."

It will not be 14 in Pasadena, but more like 55 degrees in which the Raiders performed so competently here yesterday.

### Pittsburgh Was Favored

Also in Pasadena the chances are that no principals will be missing because of injuries contrary to the situation here yesterday. Franco Harris, Rocky Bleier and Roy Gerela of the Steelers were merely spectators with other millions as they stood forlornly on the Pittsburgh sidelines. Did their absence make a difference, and if so how much? "Clayton Kopp, their coach, said it made a difference of 50 percent in his offense, but the Raiders said they would have won even if the Steelers had had Red Grange, Jim Brown and Lou Groza on the field.

Did the Steelers hide the absence of the three key offensive players during the days leading up to the game? No, they did not, but the betting line, which continued to favor Pittsburgh by 5, never took into account the official word from the National Football League. The word for Harris, Bleier and Gerela was always "doubtful."

In reporting injuries, each N.F.L.

team is required to choose one of five words to describe the availability of a wounded player in the upcoming game. These are, in ascending order: out, doubtful, questionable, possible and probable. It's like the reporting of ski conditions: none, poor, fair, good, excellent.

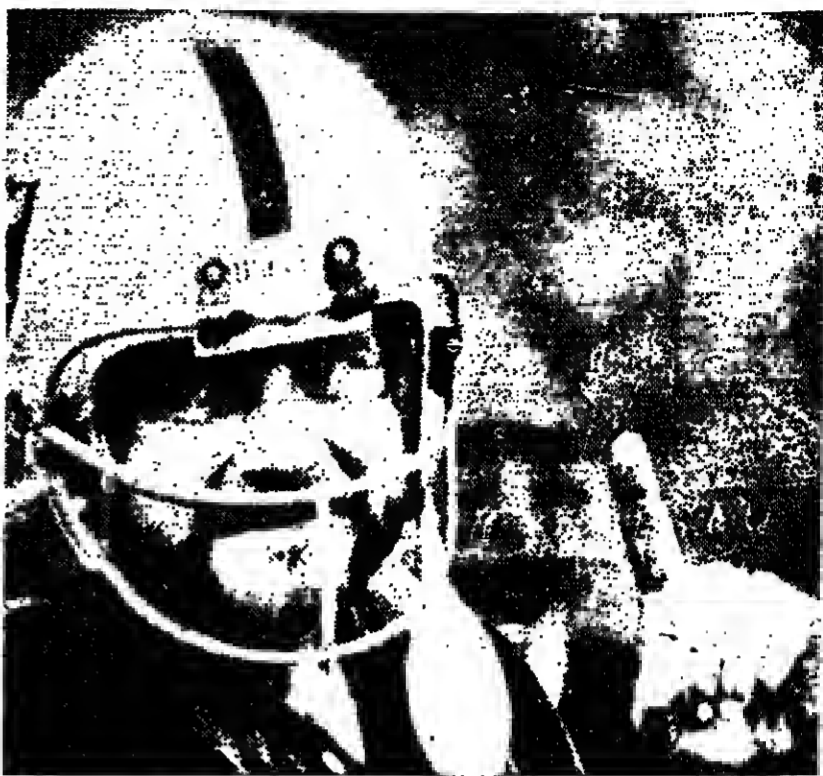
Gerela had been kicking, but poorly, in recent games with a pulled muscle in his thigh. He had neither power nor distance, so he was passed by in favor of Bobby Walden, the veteran punter, for kickoffs and Ray Mansfield, the veteran center, for placements.

Bleier was definitely doubtful because of a sprained toe. Harris was a maybe right up to game time. He had some injections to ease the pain of cracked ribs, but he could not breathe comfortably. When hit by the Raiders, he might have become an instant hospital case.

That is all history now. The Raiders had a big team party in a hotel near the stadium here last night and next Monday will fly south to the University of California at Irvine, their training site leading to the Super Bowl contest.

That is a delightful place where the San Diego team held some summer training camps during the narcotic era of the Chargers. The Vikings, in a lovely dash of irony, will prepare at the

Continued on Page 20, Column 2



Ken Stabler, Oakland quarterback, telling the world that he considers the Raiders No. 1 late in their victory Sunday over Pittsburgh.

### Dave Anderson

## Monkeys and the Superpsyche Bowl

It should be known as the Superpsyche Bowl this time. With the Minnesota Vikings and the Oakland Raiders in it, one team finally will "win the big one" and the other team will "lose the big one" again. As the monkey leaves one team's back, it will jump and double the future burden on the other team's back.

Neither the Vikings nor the Raiders ever have won their last postseason game. The Vikings have lost three Super Bowl games, the Raiders have lost one Super Bowl game and six American Conference championship games. But a week from Sunday in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., either the Vikings or the Raiders will win—perhaps by default in the third overtime period. Their link as losers of "the big one" is ironic because the franchises are linked in pro football history. Not many National Football League aficionados remember that the Raiders exist only because the Vikings do.

When the American Football League was organized for the 1960 season, Oakland did not have a team. Instead the A.F.L. had granted a franchise to a Minneapolis-St. Paul group that included Max Winter, now the Vikings' president. But the N.F.L. had expanded to Dallas for 1960 and George Halas, the Papa Bear with the loudest roar in the N.F.L. at the time, wanted the Minnesota area for its TV market and also to keep the A.F.L. from establishing a stronghold.

When the N.F.L. granted a 1961 franchise to the same Minneapolis-St. Paul group that had the A.F.L. franchise, the owners naturally chose to join the established league.

"Everybody Hated His Guts" Later in 1960, Oakland was selected as the A.F.L.'s afterthought team. Despite a late start in signing players, the Raiders produced a respectable 6-8 won-lost record in 1960, but during the next two seasons they lost 19 consecutive games. Wayne Valley, then the Raiders' most prominent owner, hired Al Davis, then an assistant coach with the San Diego Chargers, as head coach.

"I hired him," Wayne Valley once said, "because everybody hated his guts."

And a decade later Wayne Valley also hated Al Davis's guts. In litigation over stock ownership ("I've got a fox in my chicken coop," Valley claimed), Al Davis won. As a coach and managing general partner, Al Davis has won everything—except the Super Bowl game.

And the Vikings have won everything—except the Super Bowl game.



Notre Dame about to score the first touchdown for the Irish last night in the Gator Bowl at Jacksonville, Fla.

## Roll to a Big Lead over Penn State in Bowl

By GORDON S. WHITE Jr.  
Special to The New York Times

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 27—Penn State's first appearance in the Gator Bowl and only the first appearance by the Irish Bend, Ind. The 32d Gator Bowl was the fourth Gator Bowl game and the 15th postseason game in the Nittany Lions from State College, Pa. Penn State has been to games in the 11 years Paterno led the team.

Notre Dame scored first, but its 3-0 lead was short-lived as Notre Dame's offense followed the Nittany Lions' lead.

Notre Dame came right back and moved for a touchdown, this time on a 51-yard, 10-play drive that carried to the last three minutes of the first half. The big plays were two successive passes from Rick Slinger to Ken MacAfee, the tight end, for a total of 25 yards; a personal foul penalty over the Irish settled for a 23-yard field goal by Reeve and a 10-3 lead after 6 minutes 11 seconds of the second period.

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back ground, in which he outtraced Notre Dame's all-America defensive end, Ross Browner, to make the turn.

But Notre Dame's Terry Eurick, took the ensuing kickoff by Matt Bahr, and ran it from 2 yards deep in the end zone to the Penn State 35, where Bahr, the last defender, made the tackle. Eleven plays later, Al Hunter, Notre Dame's fine tailback, went over from the one and Dave Reeve kicked the extra point for a 7-3 Notre Dame lead. Penn State stopped Notre Dame at the Nittany Lions' 3-yard line early in the second period following a long drive by the Irish. Penn State managed to escape that deep situation when Chuck Fusina hit Cefalo on an 18-yard pass to put the ball where the Lions could better maneuver.

But two plays later, Mike Guman fumbled and Jim Brewer, Rose's Aid brother who plays safety, recovered for Notre Dame at the Lions' 22. Unable to get a touchdown from that turnover, the Irish settled for a 23-yard field goal by Reeve and a 10-3 lead after 6 minutes 11 seconds of the second period.

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That run by Hunter got the ball to the Lions' 2. Three plays after that

Continued on Page 21, Column 6

## Georgetown and Manhattan Future Openers in Festival

By THOMAS ROGERS

ing round of the 25th East-Athletic Conference's Holiday at Madison Square Garden drew only 5112 basketball fans, a record low for the event that had averaged 12,000 in 1974 and 1975.

the fans' apathy may have se Purdue and Pennsylvania, -rated teams in the field of eyes and will not play until night in the semifinal round. In defeated Long Island Uni-56, in the first game last won the right to play Penn-7 P.M. tomorrow. In the is, Georgetown and Fairfield advance to the semifinals due.

wn, with Derrick Jackson, balanced attack and four, flag in double figures, ad the semifinal with a 79-69 r Fairfield. Flip Williams led with 18 points.

wn had won five of its six only loss came by 2 points a last week in the Carolina he Hoyas featured a fast-ub that had great height in out with Tom Scates at 6 hes and Al Dutch and Larry 6-7, in the starting lineup. ng scorer was Derrick Jack-uard who teamed in the with 6-3 John Duren.

backboards, 22-10. Georgetown connected an 52 percent of its shots (22 of 42). Fairfield shot 47 percent (16 of 34).

In the opener, Manhattan used the steadiness of Ricky Marsh, the fine senior guard, and the muscular effectiveness of Dino Larry, a freshman forward, to outlast L. I. U. in a game that was marked by poor shooting.

Despite making only a third of their shots (25 of 75), the Jaspers claimed their second victory in six decisions by holding L. I. U. to 6 points in the final 5 1/2 minutes after a 50-50 tie with 5:37 to go.

Marsh, who led Manhattan with 17 points, collected 7 down the stretch as a winner from the left corner with 4 minutes to play and five free throws in the final 71 seconds.

"I'm always happy to see Ricky on the foul line," said Coach Jack Powers of Manhattan. "He's our best foul shooter."

"I practiced foul shooting all summer in Jamaica," said Marsh who took his practice shots at lunch time while working as a teller in a bank.

Marsh also pulled three important defensive plays in the final minutes to aid the Manhattan cause. He blocked two shots by Kim Malcolm, L. I. U.'s leading scorer with 23 points, and picked up a loose ball at midcourt to kill a Blackbird fast break.

L.I.U., which lost for the fifth time in seven games, depended on the speed and outside shooting talents of its guards, Malcolm and Mike Hay, to test the Jaspers. Malcolm, the smallest man on the court at 5 feet 10 inches, hit nine of 18 floor attempts and five of seven from the foul line. Hay scored 16 points and made seven rebounds that helped L.I.U. match Manhattan off the boards.

Larry, 6-5 and making his second start, contributed powerfully with 15 rebounds and trailed Marsh closely in scoring with 16 points.

"I knew we were in for a battle against those scrappy, little guards," said Powers. "They are as fast as any we've seen so far and they were also hitting their outside shots."

Box Score on Page 22.



LEFT: Georgetown's Tom Scates, 6 feet 11 inches tall, about to dunk a basket against Fairfield in second game. RIGHT: Manhattan's Dino Larry, 6 feet 5 inches, slamming one through against L.I.U. in opener.

Look at it this way:  
Who knows what wonderful, marvelous, exciting, overwhelming, unforgettable things may happen? Please, don't toast the New Year with an ordinary scotch.



Ski Area in Berkshires Has 'Artificial' Success

By MICHAEL STRAUSS

HILLSDALE, N. Y., Dec. 27—Three seasons ago Bill Gilbert and his brother, Sandy, joined Don Edwards in taking over the operation of the Pioneer Catamount Ski Area in this rolling Berkshire County. And although the resort was financially shaky when they took command, they've already made it financially sound. It's not surprising. The three men are well versed in snow-making knowledge acquired while they were operating Bear Mountain, Fahnestock Park and Sterling Forest as a partnership for more than 15 years. Snow made by machines this season has given Catamount its best pre-Christmas business in its history.

were interested in operating a man-made snow center in a New York State park.

"The Governor had someone write back to tell us he was intrigued with the idea," said Edwards. "He said he was forwarding our letter to the general manager of the Taconic State Park Commission."

"We were soon contacted by the general manager," concluded Edwards. "He said the idea sounded 'crazy' to him but since it was innovative and the park could use a good winter facility, he gave us his blessing."

Within a few years, while Sandy Gilbert was managing Fahnestock—with only rope—Edwards had taken over the operation of Silvermine at Bear Mountain and Gilbert was operating Sterling Forest. They introduced snow-making at all three establishments.

Edwards was asked why they had parted with these three locations to take over Catamount.

"That's easy," was the reply. "We decided that so long as we were all in the snow-making business, that we might just as well make it at a larger resort."

The snow-making system at Gore Mountain in the Adirondacks will be officially dedicated tomorrow morning. Channing Murdoch, the only operator of a major center in the Berkshires out open at night, said today he was more interested in making snow "after hours" than in selling night lift tickets. The Berkshire's Jimmy Peak at Hancock, Mass., in contrast, has enlarged its night-skiing plant.

This is one of the best winters for making snow I can remember," said Bill Gilbert, who also operates a liquor business with his brother, Sandy. "We've had spells of real cold weather frequently in the past. But usually it's been snowed by warm weather patterns. The results have been that we've frequently seen a lot of artificial snow melt and flow back from whence it came."

The three partners—all still ski devotees—got into the business with an assist from former Gov. Ayrer Hartman, 20 years ago.

Their entry was triggered by a frustrating trip into the Berkshires in which they failed to find snow.

"We discussed it all the way back to New York," said Edwards. "We knew the Concord and Westinghouse in the Catskills already were making it. It was a matter of getting a visit to see what it was all about. The three of us flew to Wilton."

When the three men returned, they collaborated in composing a letter to Edwards, whom they knew was a ski enthusiast and who had been the key in establishing Sun Valley as a ski resort. The partners wrote they

Kings Top Wings, 7-4; Good Day for Dionne

DETROIT, Dec. 27 (AP)—Marcel Dionne scored three goals to lead the Detroit Red Wings to a 7-4 victory over the New York Islanders in a rare National Hockey League holiday afternoon game today. The attendance was 11,000. The goals were the 18th, 19th and 20th for the former Detroit center, who is the league's second-leading scorer with 53 points. It marked the ninth game in his six-year career he has scored three goals in a game.

With the victory, the Kings closed to within a point of Pittsburgh, the second-place team in the Norris Division, and increased their lead over fourth-place Detroit to 5 points.

Referee Bruce Hood called 20 penalties, including a near-record 32 for 94 minutes in the first period. Also a Detroit fan tried to get into a fight with Dionne in the final period.

The Kings scored four consecutive goals in less than 10 minutes midway in the second period, snapping a 2-2 tie, and were over headed by Frank St. Marseille, Dionne, Bob Berry and Butch Goring were the Kings' scorers in the early

Raiders Choice By 5 1/2 Over Viking Team

Continued From Page 19

Raiders' permanent practice place in Long Beach.

Only four Raiders are still around who were on the last Oakland team that lost to Green Bay in Miami. They are Gene Bizzell, Gene Bushaw, Fred Hartke and Willie Brown.

Most of the Vikings know all about the Super Bowl hoopla because they were in on it that event to be held in Houston in January of 1974 and in Pittsburgh in New Orleans the next year. There are seven who go back to the Vikings' first game in the Super Bowl, the defeat in New Orleans in 1970 against Kansas City.

Fran Tarkenton has attempted to tear his way out of Joe Namath's style book, always a difficult feat, by saying, "I don't think the whole world knows that this time we're going to win it." Meanwhile, the Vikings stand at 5-4 for Oakland.

Raiders Put Tickets on Sale OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP)—The Oakland Raiders said today that the 15,000 Super Bowl tickets allotted to them would go on sale Wednesday morning at the Coliseum. They are available only to season ticketholders or a first-come, first-served basis. There are 51,000 season ticketholders and the Super Bowl site, the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, is only 400 miles away.

If any tickets, at \$20 apiece, are not taken by season ticketholders, they will be sold at the Raider ticket office Thursday.

Stabler Says He'll Play OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP)—Ken Stabler, the Raider quarterback, said today he would take it easy because of the bruised ribs he suffered late in yesterday's game. But he said he would be ready for the Vikings.

REMEMBER THE NEEDLE!



Marilyn Herrington of Hillsdale, N.Y., using a J-bar with her daughter Mary Beth, at the Catamount Ski area.

Soviet Six Opens U.S. Tour With a 5-2 Loss to Whalers

By ROBIN HERMAN

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

HARTFORD, Dec. 27—At 4 o'clock in the morning (Moscow time), the real Soviet national team, not the youngsters who played in September's Canada Cup, opened an eight-game tour of the World Hockey Association against the New England Whalers.

The visiting team, which includes all the familiar regulars like Vladislav Tretjak, Aleksandr Yakushev and Valery Khramov, arrived here last night and sleepily skated tonight against the rugged Whalers.

Tomorrow night the Soviet team faces the Stingers in Cincinnati. The tour ends on Jan. 8 in Quebec against the Nordiques. "All we have to do," said Larry Gordon, executive vice president of the W.H.A., "is beat the National Hockey League's record of two wins and they did it against club teams. This is the national team."

Needle Directs Whalers A year ago the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation sent two club teams, the Central Army Club and the Soviet Wings, on a lucrative N.H.L. tour. This holiday season the W.H.A. latched onto the attractive series through a reciprocal agreement in which the Wings participated in last week's Izvestia Cup tournament in Moscow. Tonight's game was played before a sellout crowd of 10,507 in the Civic Arena.

"We are just making money for the sports committee," said Aleksandr Maltsev, the acting Soviet team captain, who declined to say how much each Soviet player would earn. "It was so little," he said, "I wouldn't even tell my mother."

The New England team was guided by Harry Neale, who gained experience against the Russians in the Canada Cup as assistant coach of Team U.S.A.

The Whalers played a strong, disciplined opening period, pelting Tretjak with 19 shots and scoring three goals as the Soviet defensemen backed continually into their goal and failed to

People in Sports

'Wait Till Next Year' Isn't for Lion Coach

Invariably, as the professional football season comes to its end, there is a mad scramble among coaches to secure jobs for next season, a kind of musical chairs around the National Football League. The latest episode involves the Detroit Lions coaching staff, which is, officially, either wanted or unwanted at this time.

Russ Thomas, the general manager of the Lions, who finished the season with six victories and eight losses, said yesterday that all Lions coaches had been given permission to seek employment elsewhere because of the uncertainty of the team's coaching situation. William Clay Ford, the team owner, is said to be reviewing candidates for the head coaching job that Tommy Hudspeth held since midseason when Rick Forzano was released.

"I'd rather not talk about my situation," Hudspeth said. "I know what I'm going to do, but I think there should be an announcement from the club."

Thomas would not comment on a report that the Lions were trying to hire Chuck Knox, now the Rams head coach. There are also reports that the New York Jets would like to hire Knox. Knox's coaching record at Los Angeles is 44-11-1. In California yesterday, Knox had no comment on the reports, but a team spokesman said that Knox had joked, "It's nice to be wanted." Carroll Rosenbloom, Rams owner, has said he wants Knox to remain as coach.

If the Boston Celtics provide only one uniform player, John Havlicek is in big trouble. The Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass., announced that it had acquired Havlicek's Celtics uniform for display. Havlicek, a 15-year veteran who has appeared in more games than any players in the history of the National Basketball Association, is the first player to have his high school, college and pro uniforms on display at the Hall of Fame.

Political reality notwithstanding, it's not surprising that Nadia Comaneci and Alberto Tomba have been voted the top female and male athletes in the 1976 Olympic Games according to a poll conducted by Tass, the Soviet press agency. Miss Comaneci, the gymnast from Rumania, and Juontonen, the sprinter from Cuba, were multiple gold medalists in Montreal. The poll named five runners-up in each category, and the only American named was John Naber, the gold medalist swimmer.

With his best seasons clearly behind him, Brooks Robinson has accepted a contract as player-coach with the Baltimore Orioles for the 1977 season. The



Tommy Hudspeth

38-year-old third baseman, who has been likened to a vacuum cleaner in his position, has played 22 seasons with the Orioles, winning the Glove award each year from 1959 to 1971. "I get a chance to play if not, I'll retire at the end of this season," Robinson said. "I'd like everyone at some point to be on top to crabsakes as a source of pride in Baltimore."

It's unlikely that Terry Slater will win any medals for the further spirit of détente. Slater, the center of the Cincinnati Stingers of the Hockey Association, had this to say about the Soviet hockey team: "They are a rough team, a dirty team. If you ask any of our guys after they've seen them, they'll tell you they like to whack you on the or the head, any spot that's not; they use their sticks as weapons much for diplomacy as skate.

Pig hunting season has opened in Hawaii, and a bookie the Hawaii Division of Fish and Game, "Tackling a 200-pound pig with a stick up to three or four long is not for the clumsy or b hunter." Most of the hunters get the boars, which commonly from 80 to 250 pounds, with "Once you've tried it," said Robinson, president of the Pig Association of Oahu, "it's not a little or dangerous as it sounds."

Saban New Head Coach For the University of Miami

MIAMI, Dec. 27 (AP)—Louis Saban, a former coach of the Buffalo Bills of the National Football League, was named today as head football coach of the University of Miami. He replaces Carl Selmer, who was dismissed early this month.

Saban was selected by the university's board of trustees at a special meeting today to replace Selmer, whose teams the last two seasons had woeful records of 3-7 and 2-8.

"I've been tremendously impressed by their desire to have fine football to have excellence in this area," Saban said at a news conference. "We're going to deal from strength. I don't think we have to take a back seat to anybody."

Saban has had a turbulent career. He has been associated with three professional football teams and six university athletic programs.

lege athletics. "I'm not much for digging past," Saban said. "I just felt it no way help either program it was."

Asked if he felt the return to recruiting would be a big deal from his years with the pros, said, "It would still take both a coach and talent. We intend to recruit best players possible. It's ood d from any other work."

Saban had five years remain his contract with the Buffalo Bill he left in October. At the time he refused to announce the reast his departure after five games 1976 season.

Shortly thereafter, Saban was athletic director at the Univer Cincinnati, but he quit 19 day without giving an explanation.

Saban, age 55, is Miami's 1 coach of this decade. During th only Pete Elliott, the school's bent athletic director, escaped a season. Elliott's 1974 team was t

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What Happens at the Moment January











Lowens Gets Ready To Rejoin Celtics

By SAM LAMAR... Lowens... Celtics... Boston... Celtics...

New Year Calendars Tell You Much More Than Just the Date

1977



By LISA HAMMEL... begin scribbling lunch appointments... margins of your old engagement book...

Of course, the crafts boom couldn't have been overlooked... There's the "Crafts Engagement Calendar," which takes you through how to make spice shelves...

be animal calendars, cats always take a bigger showing than dogs... full feline offerings this year are "Cats of the Year"...

desk-size calendar, and the many faces of the sea are the subject for an appointment book... Among the art reproduction calendars, the Metropolitan Museum's engagement book is right on target...

bringing attention to the growing esthetic and social interest in the personal environment... And for Orientalists, there is a larger than usual choice of Japanese art calendars...

waitline every day with the "Eat and Run Diet, Exercise and Engagement Calendar."... And speaking of working out, there's a yoga calendar with different exercises for every month of the year.

Skirting of the Issue: Mini Makes Comeback

By MADINE MORRIS... er picked up the ball with it. "The look that upside down," it said in as run upside down...



Bonnie's model, left, wears a minidress with tights. Customer, above, tries on same style—but over pants.

er was wearing pants. So of the other women who admire or even try on the dress... ss With a Hood... is," said Paulette Charles, tried on one of the hooded her pants...

is really good and that's said Miss Charles... is are selling nicely and d," said Ninette Ricca, the er. "It doesn't matter y're tunics or dresses—tating."

dress at \$22 and the plaid in cotton flannel at \$27, Miss Ricci added... "I thought the things were all reasonably priced, but none of the women I talked to mentioned price..."

as an alternate look for summer when the legs are bared," he said... "We expect that women will wear them over bathing suits, to go shopping in beach resorts and as play dresses..."

French Are Piqued About Foie Gras: It's Not Always What It Claims to Be

By ANDREAS FREUND... PARIS, Dec. 27—Most consumers are unaware that 60 percent of the foie gras packaged in France and sold here and abroad is imported from Communist countries and Israel... That fact, which has only recently come to public attention, explains the otherwise puzzling foie gras statistics indicating that France over the last 12 months sold 1,150 tons of the delicacy...

from the Rouergue area of southwestern France who has been spearheading the labeling campaign, wants all these fancy names replaced by neat percentage figures for the actual foie gras content... The office, called Le Temple du Foie Gras, is both an information bureau and a sales point... The campaign also produces leaflets with such titles as "operation truth about foie gras" and "the wrapping doesn't tell all."

tion to generation, indicating how to cook the liver, what spices and what alcohol to use... French producers, he said, were unable to match the very low prices offered by the eastern Europeans and could be tempted to go out of business if a market was not maintained among lovers of the high-quality foie gras... Even among burglars foie gras has become a commodity in ever greater demand...

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The Times  
ferent Sorts of Buttons

By ANATOLE BROYARD

S ENEMY. By William Haggard. Walker, \$8.95. On of the atomic bomb, indeed the question of what it after World War II that it a major power to use it. "Enemy," William Haggard a well-made thriller hypothetical case. The fact that he is able to work this one credibility may be a "ill" for some readers. ynicism is the fashionable intelligence agents in such Haggard comes uncomforto confirming what many ar. rday's Enemy" an embittered Clark who lost his irensima, has devoted 30 nning his revenge on the s. Because his scheme siderable financing, Clark himself to a South Amerin the hope of using him i and economic tool. But dictatur, turns out to be the expected stereotype. es it, Molina "had risen to : orthodox road, on a net- and private strongarms, and threats and often vorge promises of better hen "he'd made every mischical book." He had p his promises. "He let he was 'soft with strikes. his private corps of hard he'd never permit a. He even failed to purge. No sort of Marxist at turned out to be just an ental nationalist. And of world being what it is. Mr. Haggard at least, be y the chaos that often tion.

Paradoxes of Politics  
Meanwhile, back at the villa, so to speak, Mr. Haggard offers us a respite from all this suspense, derring-do—in the form of an incongruous romance. Molina, who is better at Porfirio Rubirosa's game than at politics, begins an affair with a woman who is a Russian agent. As a consolation for the paradoxes of politics, the author shows us love in the act of transcending ideology. While Mr. Haggard has little faith in humanism, he does have a healthy respect for some of the other ties that bind. Even a decent spy novel must have a killing if it is not to flout every convention; and "Yesterday's Enemy" offers us a most ingenious one. If a murder could ever be said to be wise, this one would qualify for the title. To say more than that it arises out of water skiing would be unfair in the book. Mr. Haggard is not without his prejudices and he does not trouble to hide them. But perhaps the writing and reading of fiction is partly a therapeutic attempt to examine our prejudices. While in "pithy discourse, the word prejudice has a very limited and negative connotation, it may be that, in a wider sense, André Gide was right when he said that "Prejudices are the props of civilization."

chancellor Says  
ally Undercounts  
School Personnel  
chancellor of New York igsals of school personnel City Comptroller Harrison "seriously under the ac if people laid off by the ation." hancellor, Bernard R. Gif formula underestimated by 0 percent the number of e of quirks in the way rt-time and hourly wage s counted. He called the lie." said he could not gauge ct of the alleged misinfordded: "If people at the ancial Control Board have

Towns Feel Quake  
ec. 27 (UPI)—A strong pltering 5.25 on the open-scale was reported in the n towns of Agrinion and today. The Athens Obthat 00 casualties or major reported from the quake, s intensity.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- Edited by WILL WENG
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  - 2 Mars: Prefix
  - 3 Tranquillity
  - 4 Fine wool
  - 5 Apple or ale
  - 6 Fissure
  - 7 Pour (go all out)
  - 8 Vingt
  - 9 German siren
  - 10 London copper
  - 11 French composer
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PUPILS RAISE MONEY TO AID THE NEEDIEST

Hold Cupcake and Popcorn Sales and Make Items for Fair

For several months, the Lower School at Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn has been a busy one as youngsters in the kindergarten through the sixth grade have been working on "all sorts of projects to raise money for the 85th annual appeal of The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund." It was the third year such a program was carried out for the benefit of the fund, Terri Hassid, head of the Lower School, said. As a result, the fund received a check for \$200, which will be forwarded to the Children's Aid Society. "The children have been creating and crafting, baking and brewing, sewing and darning all sorts of projects to raise money," Mrs. Hassid wrote. "Not only have they made acts and crafts to sell at our Christmas Fair (candles, vases, stuffed animals, tree decorations), but they have been selling homemade cookies, cupcakes and popcorn at luncheons. The children tell me that giving to others gives them a warm feeling. It is very special to see such a philosophy blossom at this age." Peter R. Macdonald of Montauk, L. I., said that at the request of his wife, Lucy, he was sending a check for \$50 to the fund. "This is part of her Christmas gift from me that she wants to share with those in need. Please record this in her name and I hope that many more thoughtful and very dear people will also contribute in this way." All told, \$12,004.64 was received yesterday from 251 contributors. In the an-

Recorded yesterday \$ 12,004.64  
Previously recorded \$574,428.19  
Total \$586,432.83

HOW TO AID THE FUND

Checks should be made payable to The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund and sent to P.O. Box 5183, Church Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10249 or to these agencies:

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## A New Beginning: the Environment

The end of a year, of an Administration and of a Congress makes it tempting to dwell on the distance the country has come in its relatively fresh concern for the restoration and protection of the American environment. More than tempting, it makes it mandatory to consider how far the country has yet to go.

Even a quick glance shows encouraging advances. Since the passage of the National Environmental Protection Act in 1970, the waters of America have noticeably improved. Similarly, the last five years have seen at least the beginning of controls which have produced a marked reduction of particulates in the air over American cities, an irregular reduction of sulfur dioxide over the country, and some, though hardly exciting, reductions in other noxious emissions.

It is no longer possible for dredgers, fillers and builders to destroy wetlands wholly at will. A recent order to airlines to meet prescribed noise standards indicates a willingness to come to grips at last with one of the more blatant intrusions on the environment. Wilderness areas have been added to the country's natural treasury, if at a disappointingly low rate. Protection of endangered species of both animals and plants is more than ever a recognized function of government.

Perhaps most effective of all, individual projects—highways, dams, power plants—can no longer be built indiscriminately and located solely for convenience or profit. The environmental impact statement—that innocuous-sounding creation of the National Environmental Policy Act—has made more difficult (though not impossible) those structural undertakings that might seriously damage an area's air, water, fragile lands or scenic values without a demonstration of its harmlessness or its overriding need and the lack of a better alternative.

These advances are scarcely a patch on the need. Among those gains that are still to be made, some are of the greatest urgency—either because they involve new threats to the environment, stemming from new technologies, or because failure to move ahead will surely mean the loss of what has so far been achieved.

The first of these urgencies to face the Carter Administration and the 95th Congress will be those amendments to the Clean Air Act which after many months of work were lost by a filibuster in the pre-election shuffle of the 94th. The amendments represented a compromise: they would have postponed the application of auto emission standards now fixed by statute and they would have made illegal the deterioration of air in areas of the country that now enjoy a cleaner atmosphere than current standards require. Both the auto and the utilities industries fought the amendments.

New legislation is still necessary. With respect to auto emissions, the Senate bill, as modified in conference last year, is the best hope. It would give the auto industry a one-year delay, until 1979, to attain a projected 90 percent reduction of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions and until 1981 to meet the required standard for nitrogen oxide.

In spite of some visible gains in the clean-up of the

nation's waters, the goals set forth in the 1972 amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act are even more remote than is true of clean air. As fast as conventional pollutants are diminished, newly discovered and still more deadly substances are found—such as PCB's in the Hudson River and Kepone in the James.

The statutory goal, fixed four years ago, of elimination of all pollutant discharges into navigable waters by 1985 is unlikely to be attained, partly because of wholly avoidable delays. Construction of sewage treatment plants, put off by the Nixon Administration's impoundment of funds and the financial plight of cities, is moving at a shamefully slow pace. Worse than that, nothing whatever is being done about storm runoffs in the cities and uncollected runoffs from agricultural and mining operations, which account for at least half of the total water pollution problem of the country.

Progress has been made in checking the use of harmful pesticides, but with hundreds of new chemical compounds being injected into the stream of commerce every year, the new toxic substances law is not likely to prove strong enough. Even if it is, the personnel available to administer it cannot begin to cope with the problems it will face. The Environmental Protection Agency and other units of government with jurisdiction in this field will need considerable strengthening—meaning primarily money.

The deepening crisis in energy cannot be separated from considerations of environmental concern. If the Administration leans toward coal as the temporary solution, then it must deal with the regulation or strip mining and or the clean burning of that fuel in ways that government has not yet adequately faced. If oil is to be taken from the sea, then the coasts must be fully protected from spills and the land from disastrous on-shore impacts. If the country is to travel the nuclear road, then a heavy weight of responsibility rests on government to keep radioactive leaks and waste from seriously polluting the land, water and air in the vicinity of atomic plants and repositories.

Environmental concerns are now implicit in practically every aspect of government policy. They are basic in any consideration of the country's transportation, pointing to a subordination of highways and automobiles to railroads and mass transit. Indeed, underlying all else is the question of land-use planning, without which execution of sound policies with respect to parks, planting and the preservation of farmland are hardly possible. The enactment of national land-use planning legislation is a basic "must" for the environmental future of this country.

If President-elect Carter feels as strongly about the need to restore and protect the environment as he has indicated, the next four years should see an expansion and fortifying of environmental programs that have so far promised more than they have been able to deliver against strong and bitter opposition of shortsighted elements of both industry and labor.

## ... and Space

Space exploration has become so relatively noncontroversial that it played practically no role in last year's Presidential campaign. But the national consensus that this activity is worthwhile and should be continued does not mean that it presents no problems or opportunities for the new Carter Administration.

On the contrary, not since the days when John F. Kennedy lived in the White House has an American President been faced with the need to make such momentous decisions for the future of the space program as Mr. Carter will find on his agenda.

Two factors create the policy issues for the Carter Administration in space. The first is the virtual completion—brilliant completion—of the national space program decided upon in the 1960's.

A half-dozen teams of American astronauts have landed on the moon, explored it, collected rock and soil samples and returned safely to Earth. An even larger number of unmanned American rockets—Mariners, Vikings, Pioneers—have carried instruments to the surface or the neighborhood of the moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars and even Jupiter.

Far more information about the solar system has been obtained in the past decade than in all earlier history. Earth-orbiting satellites have been put to work successfully for the most diverse purposes—from providing cheap, reliable global telephone, radio and television communication to forecasting the weather, estimating harvests, prospecting for natural resources and helping to keep the peace by providing essential intelligence information. All these great accomplishments were essentially planned in the early and mid-1960's, and then carried out these past ten years.

Now, in 1976, there is no really comprehensive long-range national space program, even as each day brings closer the next revolutionary change in American space capabilities. In 1979 or 1980, if all goes on schedule, the space shuttle will go into orbital flight and then return to Earth. This will begin the era in which space vehicles will be reusable for multiple missions, as are airplanes today. The revolution in the economics of space travel that this accomplishment will bring has not yet been comprehended by most Americans. The experts understand, however, that in the 1980's and afterward the economic and technological possibilities in space will bear the same relationship to present capabilities as, in

civil aviation, the current era of the 747 and DC-10 has to the time of the DC-3.

The great opportunity of the Carter Administration lies next four years is to map out the optimal exploitation of the new space technology for the rest of this century, at least in major outline. The vast range of choices must be surveyed and priorities chosen. It will be essential for Washington to consult with other interested governments—including the Soviet Union, of course—and with both domestic and foreign private corporations.

Should there be some grand major objective—say, a manned round trip to and landing on Mars in the 1990's or creation of the first permanent human settlement on the moon—to play a role analogous to the Apollo Project? To what extent can space contribute economically to the welfare of humanity by providing a new domain for activities as different as precision manufacture, the collection of solar energy for transmission to Earth, and tourism—to name but three of the many possibilities. How much of the future national and international space effort should be devoted to advancing the interests of basic scientific research—for example, by orbiting large optical and radio telescopes to study the universe?

The era of space exploration began in an atmosphere of fierce competition engendered by a raging ideological and military cold war. For all the gains that initial situation made possible, it is far safer for all people on Earth that there have been beginnings, in a small but important way, in space cooperation between Washington and Moscow.

The new range of capabilities opened up by the space shuttle will extend still further, and enormously, the possibility for mutually advantageous cooperation in space among all interested nations. Not the least of the potential contributions the Carter Administration can make in the next four years will be to formulate a space program that will help bring together the capabilities of as many nations, as possible for the benefit of mankind.

The above are the fourth and fifth in a series of year-end editorials, appearing this week through Dec. 31, examining some of the most urgent problems and issues that face the new Carter Administration and the American people during the coming year.

## Letters to the Editor

### On Naming the Attorney General

To the Editor:  
Apparently Griffin Bell's "concern" with his membership in two of Atlanta's exclusive clubs is a matter of image and investment—a practical approach for one who "won't be in Washington forever."

Mr. Bell also indicates that, while in Washington as Attorney General, only "in a sense" would be the man who stood for equality before the law.

The spirit of the law seems to escape Mr. Bell's concern. National responsibility seems merely a hiatus in club membership.

The Carter Cabinet might benefit more from Mr. Bell's full withdrawal than from his temporary resignations in Atlanta.  
RAYMOND E. A. WOOD  
New York, Dec. 22, 1976



In his success—for him to have offered no more than his "hope" that Bell would give up these embarrassing memberships.

If we have learned anything from the Nixon era, it is that a President of the United States owes an ethical responsibility to insure, to the best of his ability, that both he and his appointees are beyond reproach. What constitutes reproach may in some cases be debatable, but that this standard has not been met in the current instance is clear for all to see.

NICHOLAS W. PUNER  
Pleasantville, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1976

To the Editor:  
The reaction of President-elect Carter to Attorney General-designate Bell's club memberships can only fuel concern about Carter's vision of his ethical responsibilities as President. It is bad enough that Bell's stinging assessment of his position to be as the "man who, in a sense, stands for equality before the law" allowed him, at first, to reconcile continued though inactive membership with the encompassing duties to both the letter and the spirit of the law that will devolve upon him as Attorney General. His concerns evidently run no deeper than appearances, and are unlikely to excite much support for him among those who must pass on his appointment. Indeed, fair-minded people who were willing to give a questionable appointment the benefit of the doubt now have reason to believe that their trust in their new President has already been abused.

But it is far worse—and must raise serious questions about Carter's good faith as the friend and protector of minority groups whose assiduously cultivated support was instrumental

in his success—for him to have offered no more than his "hope" that Bell would give up these embarrassing memberships.

According to today's Times, Griffin B. Bell, the Attorney General-designate, believes it would be improper for him to continue to be in two Atlanta clubs that discriminate against blacks and Jews, because, as Attorney General, he would be "the man who, in a sense, stood for equality before the law."

If Mr. Bell perceives this symbolic role as new, one wonders what he stood for during his fifteen years' service as a judge on the United States Court of Appeals. [Editorial Dec. 25] BERNARD JERUSA KABAOK  
New York, Dec. 22, 1976

### Paying for Pregnancy

To the Editor:  
In your Dec. 11 editorial "Equality Sometimes" you criticized the Supreme Court for having ruled that an employer's refusal to pay disability benefits to employees who become pregnant did not constitute discrimination under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. You agreed with the dissenters, whose argument was that the ruling was discriminatory because the disability plan being argued over provided for prostatectomies and vasectomies—if operations exclusive to men are covered, so should operations exclusive to women. That seems the pith of argument.

The Court may very well have been wrong in its ruling, but you have criticized it unfairly (and so did the dissenters): Operations exclusive to women—mastectomies and hysterectomies, for example—are covered under the plan; it is with them, and not with pregnancy, that prostatectomies and vasectomies can fairly be compared.

There is no "illness" or "operation" that is analogous to pregnancy. If the Court was wrong, better grounds for proving it so have to be found.

WALTER GUZZARDI JR.  
Bronxville, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1976

### Federal Health Insurance

To the Editor:  
With a new national administration about to take office, it seems worth focusing on a fresh approach to Federal health insurance.

Even the crustiest A.M.A. member can hardly celebrate universal bankruptcy as a precondition to extensive medical care. Perhaps, therefore, advocacy of a gradualist national program would be salable.

By focusing on the prevention of medical indigence, the program could avoid the pitfalls of the British system. And every cross-backed foe of health protection is sure to trot out horror stories about English inefficiency as a conclusive reason for doing nothing in an area where we simply must do a great deal.

In order to make catastrophe insurance more palatable to the all-or-none school of liberal socialists, it also has to be structured in a way that is not regressive. I suggest that one

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

technique would be to guarantee all citizens against having to spend more than a certain percentage of their incomes on medical care. In this way, protection for the Rockefeller could be roughly parallel to that given a person with average means. The cost advantages are obvious, and I doubt that the linear descendants of Ebenezer Scrooge could really object to such beginning.  
TOWNSEND BROWN 2d  
New York, Dec. 22, 1976

### Obscene Tax Cuts

To the Editor:  
Cutting income taxes has suddenly become obscene, if we are to believe John Kenneth Galbraith (Op-Ed Dec. 3) and Robert Eisner (letter, Dec. 20). As a New Yorker, I have a less pertinent view as to what constitutes a lascivious act. The social considerations that underlie the Eisner-Galbraith denunciation of a tax cut can be turned around in its favor. For those of us concerned with growth in the size of the public sector, this is the ideal point in the business cycle to permanently reduce tax rates. The economic facts are that this will lead to an increase in spending by the private sector, help us out of a sputtering economy, with the impact tapering off as the expansion moves into high gear. The great advantage of this course of action compared with public expenditures is the ability to act with dispatch. Instead of exciting prurient interests, the tax cut arouses professional approval. (Prof.) WILLIAM L. SILBER  
Economics, New York University  
New York, Dec. 20, 1976

### Cheers for Mayor Daley

To the Editor:  
Three cheers for Richard J. Daley, late Mayor of Chicago, where the streets and sidewalks are nearly always clean, where more flowers are planted each year in the parks and where the subways are graffiti-free.

Mayor Daley knew all his life the simple fact: New York's aging mayor cannot grasp that the public environment reflects the city best.

Companies are moving out of New York and families are too, not so much because of the high cost of living, as because of the meanness and growing squalor of everyday life.

Plans to reverse the flight, to revitalize the economy of New York, will be meaningful only if there is a determination to make New York once again a place where all people will clamor to live. Mayor Beame did that in Chicago; Mayor Beame hasn't yet tried in New York.

ROBERT M. MAXIA  
New York, Dec. 22, 1976

### The P.L.O. Sta

To the Editor:  
Arthur Waskow's Op-Ed (Dec. 16) about his meeting with the P.L.O. may faithfully reflect "the thought to himself," but the meeting the other four J tended. They left the meeting suspicious of P.L.O. intentions when they came in.

Most of my colleagues I doubt about the wisdom of the can Government's policy not with the P.L.O. until it acknowledges its sovereignty and re-arranges. We came to the therefore, not without skepticism the assurance that the P.L.O. new peace policy. The issue was whether the meeting was propaganda play or a genuine offer. Mr. Waskow's approval. He told the P.L.O. would support their right to pater in the Geneva Conference less of whether they were to publicize their recognition. And only he professes a Palestinian dove of peace inexcusably, he suggests that not ready to make peace.

Let me cite a few of the P.L.O. moments made at the meeting gravated suspicions. If the professes to accept Israel as an equal state—an obvious pre to being taken seriously—why it say so publicly, we ask Issam Sartawi's answer recognition was the P.L.O.'s card, which would not be, without Israeli concessions bargaining table.

We said that the P.L.O. came at an awkward time because that morning's newspaper carried the report of the Bagf ference: with its scurrilous attack on Zionism, and P.L.O. officials that meeting, Sartawi replied he frank, when it comes to we are your enemies."

Sartawi talked of a Patestr composed of the West Bank—and some "small parts" and Syria. We said there is concern that such a state would be viable and would have a necessity to strike first again and then against Israel. Sartawi interrupted to blurt course, Jordan, it's ours." I added more gently that 70 per Jordan's population is Pa And that is all they said of whether theirs would be a state, or a staging area for a After its naked aggression disaster defeat in Lebanon, arrange meetings New York and Washington who were led to believe that had produced a genuine P.L.O. policy. Unfortunately, dence suggests only a P.L.O. tactics, not in basic When there is a genuine ch P.L.O. should be able to mak at the right addresses—the meats involved.

HERMAN J. B'nai B'rith International  
Washington, Dec.

### Funding Child Car

To the Editor:  
New Yorkers have learned with, if not necessarily care demise of the days of wine. However, lessons in cost-clist on us when less beco That is the case with a pen York State budget slash v eliminate \$3.75 million in st services monies now earn special projects to prev breakup. This proposed fix paves the way for an irra crease in public foster car tires.

The estimated annual co-viding the comprehensive necessary to keep a child when family life is jeopard proximates \$1,000 a year, youngster away from hor from \$5,000 to \$15,000 per pending upon the type of services and specialized treatment each child req figure doubles, triples, qu proportion: to the number c in each family victimized down and denied preventive

The New York State Voluntary Child Care Agency 124 member agencies were tal in spearheading prevr ice demonstration projects launched in April 1974; 48 and youths from 267 far served by eight New York tary child care agencies projects' first year. Of youngsters, 323 remained despite earlier decisions ment was unavoidable, or to return home earlier than

That was just a beginn are now about 44 such pro wide approved for fundi proximately \$2.7 million a a dozen more awaiting p approval. Truncating allo these services in the cor year would undermine whatever gains voluntary public agencies have made ing family disintegration a down residential placeme

In view of the proven f remove projects do limit t foster children from the and, thus reduce expen foster care, we cannot und fiscal rationale for such a We of the New York State stampingly in favor of cont the current level of state special projects preventing separation. JOSEPH Executi  
New York, De

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Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.



...rs to the Editor  
...y General



# Clemency: The President's Not Simple

Tom Wicker

...nd says he might yet issue a Vietnam era draft evad-  
...ers. Even if he doesn't,  
...ct that he considered it  
...re pressure on President  
...to go beyond his pledge  
...for draft resisters only.

... still says he'll act in the  
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... his proposed order is in  
...id in his campaign that he  
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...ho didn't know enough  
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...veterans with less-than-  
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...vice deserters, of whom  
...about 20,000, only about

**THE NATION**

are 800,000  
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...100 or so cases far more  
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...rotest at the time against  
...years later, he concedes  
...d immoral.

...aliens who, as a conse-  
...ing abroad to escape the  
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...legislation provides that  
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...much more sweeping ac-  
...promised in his campaign.

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...t will denounce Mr. Carter  
...he does—so, as they say  
...he might as well be hung  
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...hes, the Democratic plat-  
...itee wrote into the plat-  
...ch he ran a pledge of  
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...the Vietnam War." A  
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# Energy From Waters

By David E. Lilienthal

Everyone talks about energy these days. We pontificate endlessly about the need for "an energy policy." We debate the hazards of nuclear energy. We protest skyrocketing electricity rates. We shudder over the poisoning of the air from coal-burning power plants and the gutting of the landscape from strip mining. We dream of energy from the sun, some day.

But nothing much happens today, nothing that is, except more and more imported oil at ever-higher prices, half-hearted and ineffectual energy conservation, and a governmental labyrinth so complex and contradictory as to be quite incapable of making headway with the problems of energy supply.

The need for added sources of electricity at an acceptable level of cost in some regions and communities is already urgent. The Northeastern governors recently reported that because of mounting prices of electricity based on imported oil, industries are suffering layoffs, with resulting heavy unemployment. In the meantime, the clock keeps ticking, cost and rates for power rise, the gap between supply and increasing demand widens. The time of crippling shortages and blackouts draws steadily nearer.

Yet all over this country there are substantial amounts of renewable sources of electrical energy: the energy in the moving waters of our rivers and waterways. The technology and the manufacturing capability to convert these waters to electricity are here today. No long-range plans or large Federal appropriations or guarantees are needed.

Nuclear and coal sources will, of course, all be required for the nation's present and future total needs. But their costs have gone out of sight. The shocking fact has not yet been faced that because of the long period for installation (eight to ten years) plus inflation, the capital and fuel costs today of new nuclear and coal-burning power plants make it clear that small water power is by all odds the most economic of all new alternate sources of electrical energy. While this does not provide a total solution to all our energy problems, it is specific, workable and substantial.

Restoring the economic vitality of scores of small once-prosperous communities may be the most important social reason for utilizing to the full the energy in our medium-sized and small streams and watercourses. This is notably true of the Northeast, which historically owed its manufacturing pre-eminence to the power of falling water.

It is a region where there are hundreds of small dams no longer used or fully used that could be readily restocked or put to use by modern turbines and generators.

There are also scores of dams in the Midwest in which turbines were never installed. Irrigation canals on the Far West and navigation locks on the Ohio River and other streams can be readily adapted to electricity production at costs that are low compared with current very high capital and operating costs for the alternatives of nuclear power and coal. Moreover, here is a source of energy that comes from the skies in the form of rain, a source that cannot be exhausted and does not injure the environment.

The Federal Power Commission asserts that America's underdeveloped waterpower could supply the electric needs of 40 million people and replace two million barrels of oil a day. Even this large figure does not take fully into account the opportunities on small rivers and in existing dams, canals and locks, not now equipped for electric production.

Yet only six months ago, a spokesman for the commission acknowledged that the Federal Government had no affirmative policy for the development of hydroelectricity, that neither the Federal Energy Administration nor the Energy Research and Development Agency had requested a single dollar to pursue this energy opportunity.

This is an instance not only of the oversight of these and other energy agencies but a reflection of something even more serious: an almost total lack of a comprehensive governmental organization accountable for, and equipped to deal with, the problems of energy as a totality. So long as responsibility and authority for additional sources of energy of whatever nature, whether nuclear, coal, oil or water power, are scattered and fragmented, private and public enterprises we hold responsible for America's energy supply cannot be expected to do their job well, and the nation as a consequence suffers energy stagnation.

We need to end the governmental mess in which scores of agencies and Congressional committees and subcommittees have a hand in every aspect of energy, and, as a result, stand in each other's way; under these circumstances nothing is accomplished.

In the place of this anachronism, the country needs a new and modern structure of public and private organization designed to deal effectively with a need quite new in American life: to maintain the livelihood of our country, its energy supply. President-elect Carter has projected a reorganization of the Federal Establishment. Such reorganization by the President and Congress might well begin with this specific case of need.

David E. Lilienthal, a founding director of the Tennessee Valley Authority and first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, is chairman of the Development and Resources Corporation.



The Upper Yellowstone Falls, by Thomas Moran

# Carter, and Morality in Foreign Policy

By Graham Hovey

Jimmy Carter has spoken often and eloquently of the need to restore morality to the conduct of United States foreign policy. One can only wish him luck—while wondering if he may not find it easier to make good even his rash pledge to balance the Federal budget by the end of his term in 1981.

There will be occasions during the next four years when the United States will have no palatable alternative to cooperating fully with despotic regimes that do violence to every principle for which this country professes to stand. That is the harsh reality of a largely lawless world, kept from blowing up completely by the fragile balance and limited, if slowly expanding, understanding between the two superpowers.

There will also be occasions in foreign affairs where the President will have the opportunity to take practical action in support of decency and democracy, as against tyranny and re-

pression. But even on those occasions he is certain to be given persuasive advice—from State Department, Pentagon, World Bank or business community—to play it safe, protect American investments, avoid embarrassing an ally.

It is in this second category—where neither the Soviet-American balance nor the survival of an ally is demonstrably at risk—where it will be fair to judge the extent of Mr. Carter's commitment to "global standards of human rights" or to the use of "various forms of economic and political persuasion" to "lessen the injustice in this world."

In a speech in Washington last September, candidate Carter cited the regimes in South Korea and Chile as examples on which "our tremendous influence" might be used to lessen repression. Had he been in office last week he would have been put to a test of sorts on American policy toward the granting of two World Bank loans to Chile totaling \$80 million.

He would have been reminded by

the Treasury that the bank's charter mandates the granting of loans solely on economic grounds; that it would be, in the view of the bank's president, Robert S. McNamara, "unfortunate if not disastrous" if political factors affected loan policy. He would have been told that one of the loans would go to boost agricultural output and thus to benefit "the poorest 30 percent of the people of Chile."

The Ford Administration suffered no doubts. For the record, the American director noted "concern" about human rights in Chile, but then voted for the loans, which were approved decisively. Five European directors abstained and only Norway's Einar Magousoo, representing the Scandinavian countries, voted against the loans, on the basis of "the whole economic and social situation in Chile."

Arguments used by World Bank and Treasury officials for the Chilean loans are familiar and have some validity. But powerful forces in and outside the Government will always come up with reasons why the United States, bilaterally or through interna-

tional agencies, should give aid to the fingernail-pullers of the world.

Mr. Carter has doubtless heard that the United States must protect the sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope, even if it requires an alliance with a white-minority Government in South Africa that practices one of the most pervasive systems of racial discrimination ever devised.

He will be pressed to seek early approval by Congress of a billion-dollar aid package for Turkey despite that country's brutal aggression on Cyprus and its refusal to negotiate a reasonable solution for that stricken island. The aid will be urged on grounds that it is imperative to shore up NATO's southern flank—regardless of the impact on Greece, also a member of the alliance.

Mr. Carter will face tough decisions on what restrictions to place on aid for the authoritarian regimes of South Korea and the Philippines if he wishes indeed to reflect American concern for human-rights violations in Asia. In the Americas he must decide wheth-

er to continue a "special relationship" forged with the Army-dominated Government of Brazil by Secretary of State Kissinger—to the distress of Brazil's neighbors.

These are merely a few of the problems likely to test Mr. Carter's dedication to the advancement of human rights in a world of mostly uncaring governments. There are no foolproof formulas to guide him in this balancing act; but ironically, one of the best short prescriptions was provided by Richard M. Nixon after he had been attacked by angry mobs in Peru and Venezuela during his 1958 tour as Vice President.

As President, Mr. Nixon failed to follow his own advice; but that does not detract from its validity when the United States faces a priority choice between repressive regimes and those trying to protect human rights. The prescription: a cool, polite handshake for the dictators; a warm abrazo for the democrats.

Graham Hovey is a member of the Editorial Board of The Times.

By Russell Baker

NANTUCKET, Dec. 27—The seven and one-half million gallons of oil sloshing around in the ocean to the southeast of here remind us that places like Nantucket are expendable in the modern world. If the island is to be soaked in oil or, as will more probably happen, be covered in asphalt, it will surely be a pity, but it will be, after all, merely another one of those "trade-offs" we accept in return for the modern condition.

Nantucketers themselves understand and accept the necessity of these "trade-offs." For years now they have been trading off the fragile beauty of their island for spending money, and it would take a hard heart not to sympathize with them. Despite its extraordinary beauty, the island is, by most measures of wealth, one of the poorest areas in Massachusetts. When the rich are paying big for beauty, it is only natural that the poor should sell.

It is a sucker's deal for the rich, of course, and Nantucketers know it. When the real estate crowd has finished turning the island into another

typical American slurb, the beauty will have turfed into an eyesore. Too bad for the buyer. Not so bad for the seller if he uses his profit to get-out, go south to the subtropical sunshine where he is not bound to a three-month year of catering to tourists and a nine-month season of waiting until next year.

I do not say it is every Nantucketer's dream to dump the place and move to Florida, although many do. It is a fact, nonetheless, that when January sets in and the annual return of the lucrative tourist is still five months off, and there is little to do but listen to the wind and stare at the calendar, there is a powerful temptation to dream of killings in real estate, year-round work, and trade winds in Barbados.

The islanders' needs clash inevitably with the desires of the well-heeled summer people who want Nantucket preserved as a refuge from the mainland hills where they normally domicile. Having acquired what they regard as a piece of Paradise, the summer people tend to conservationist schemes aimed at stopping development, and thus become political enemies of the islanders who often view them as fat

interlopers insensitive to the needs of the year-round people.

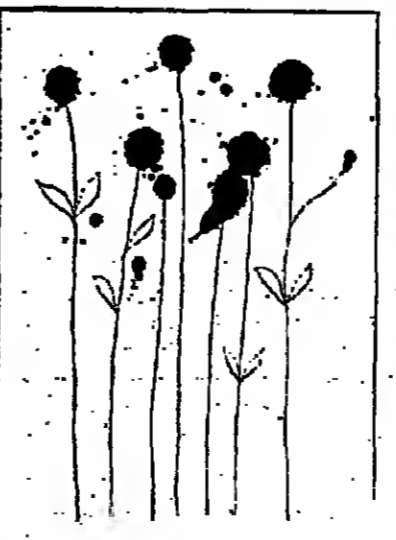
In the past few years, the conservationists have shown growing muscle. They have even stopped or hindered a few of the more grandiose projects

victories have been won in the courts, however. In the local Nantucket political arena, the advocates of "growth" usually prevail.

Earlier this year, political decisions in which the summer people do not participate put Nantucketers on record in favor of an ocean-side Holiday Inn motel designed principally to cater to oil drillers working off Georges Bank. In another test of Nantucket attitudes toward conservation, the islanders voted against endorsing the so-called Kennedy bill, which would create a joint Federal-local partnership to prevent unchecked real estate development throughout the island.

Obviously, Nantucketers take much the same attitude toward "growth" that is commonly taken by people who stand to profit from it. They may not be well disposed to growth-enhancing oil tankers which break up on their shoals and threaten their tourist business, but they are not above making another "trade-off"—nature for jobs—when it promises to

... suggest that they should be more high-minded than anyone else. Their economic need is pressing than the oil industry's. The point is that economics



for trimming the island...

**OBSERVER**

seems to compel us all, the poor and the rich alike, to turn things into slums.

The oil compulsion is now turning the Atlantic south of here into a marine slum, and the real estate compulsion promises to turn places like Nantucket into island slums. And we accept both as "trade-offs" to keep us moving along the road to a better life.

There is still no oil on the beaches of Nantucket and dead birds are few. On the roads to the beaches, however, one sees once beautiful moors scarred by dozens and dozens of real estate speculations—newly erected summer houses, each placed to create a "view," and woods already cut for new developments. Ten years ago all these lands were empty except for wildlife. Twenty years from now, at the present growth rate, the island will look like Co-Op City.

And although it will be too bad, it will be absolutely justifiable. An economic necessity. An inevitable development toward a more modern human condition. Another step down the ladder to Paradise.



### Cynthia Chase, Jonathan Culler Are Married

The marriage of Cynthia Chase, a doctoral candidate in comparative literature at Yale University, to Jonathan Dwight Culler, University Lecturer at Oxford University and a fellow of Brasenose College there, took place yesterday. The Episcopal ceremony, performed by the Rev. Stephen James Chinlund at the New York home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tinsley Chase, parents of the bride, was followed by a reception at the River Club.

The bridegroom is the son of Dr. Arthur Dwight Culler, Sanford Professor of English at Yale, and Mrs. Culler of North Haven, Conn. Mr. Chase is a vice president of the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Daphne Chase, sister of the bride, and Eugene A. Vance attended the couple.

Mrs. Culler graduated from St. Timothy's School and summa cum laude from Princeton University, where she was valedictorian of the class of '75, the first woman to be so honored at Princeton. She made her debut in 1970 and was a member of the Junior Assemblies.

The bride is a granddaughter of Mrs. Joseph S. Atha of Kansas City and Wequetonsing, Mich., and the late Mr. Atha, who was board chairman of the Folger Coffee Company, and of the late Edward Leigh Chase, a portrait painter, and the late Mrs. Chase of Woodstock, N.Y.

Mr. Culler graduated in 1966 from Harvard College and received a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1972 from Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar. Yesterday his book, "Structuralist Poetics," published by the Cornell University Press, received the James Russell Lowell Prize from the Modern Language Association.

The bridegroom is a grandson of Mrs. Arthur J. Culler of Shaker Heights, Ohio, and the late Rev. Arthur J. Culler, former pastor of the Shaker Heights Christian Church, and of the late Rev. and Mrs. Claude M. Simpson of Dallas. His maternal grandfather was minister of the Wichita Falls (Tex.) Methodist Church.

The couple will divide their time between Oxford and New Haven.

### 19 Seniors Presented

Nineteen young women seniors at the Cathedral School of St. Mary, in Garden City, L.I., and/or communicants at the Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation there, were presented in the cathedral last evening to Bishop Jonathan Goodhue Sherman of Long Island. The young women, who qualified by service to church and community, each received a commemorative gold medallion. Then it was on to the Waldorf-Astoria, where a reception, dinner and the 16th annual Corella Cofillion completed the evening and benefited the Charity of the Bishop's Call.

### One Injured in Incinerator Blast At a School on Upper West Side

An incinerator at an Upper West Side elementary school exploded early yesterday, seriously burning a school employee, fire officials reported.

The explosion at Public School 145 at 150 West 105th Street, caused a small fire, which was quickly extinguished, officials said. No children were in the school, which was closed for the holidays.

The employee, identified as Alan Murfit, 29 years old, of 1617 Nelson Avenue, the Bronx, suffered second and third degree burns over 50 percent of his body, and was reported in serious condition at the new New York-Cornell Medical Center burn unit.

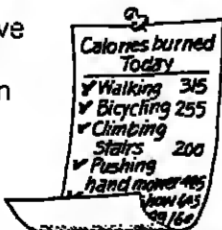
A fire department spokesman said Mr. Murfit was standing in front of the incinerator in the basement of the school building at 6:34 A.M. when it exploded and started a fire.

### Man in 80's Dies in Jersey Fire

MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP, N. J., Dec. 27 (AP)—An elderly man was killed in an early morning fire yesterday that caused extensive damage to his home, the police said. The victim, believed to be in his 80's, was identified as Earle Snyder, whose body was found in a second-floor bedroom. His wife, Margaret, was being treated at a hospital for burns. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

### Lose Weight--Do Things the Hard Way.

The hard way may prove to be the easy way—for you. Learn why even a few calories count—and nine everyday tips that help you keep weight down.



### January Reader's Digest

PROPOSALS

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD COCHABAMBA, BOLIVIA SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION PROJECT Public Invitation for Bids

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad (ENDE) is executing the Systems Interconnection Project which consists of the construction and upgrading of the following transmission lines and substations: 1. Line Cochabamba-Lima, 115 kv, 73 kms; 2. Cochabamba-Lima, 115 kv, 180 kms; 3. Cochabamba-Lima, 115 kv, 115 kms; 4. Cochabamba-Lima, 115 kv, 115 kms; 5. Cochabamba-Lima, 115 kv, 115 kms; 6. Cochabamba-Lima, 115 kv, 115 kms; 7. Cochabamba-Lima, 115 kv, 115 kms; 8. Cochabamba-Lima, 115 kv, 115 kms; 9. Cochabamba-Lima, 115 kv, 115 kms; 10. Cochabamba-Lima, 115 kv, 115 kms.



Cynthia Chase and Jonathan Culler are married. The bride is Cynthia Chase, a doctoral candidate in comparative literature at Yale University, and the groom is Jonathan Dwight Culler, University Lecturer at Oxford University.

### Jessie Owens Wed in Nyack

Jessie Ann Owens, a candidate for a doctorate in musicology at Princeton University, was married yesterday to Alan Hetherington Durfee, a member of the faculty of the University of Washington in Seattle.

The ceremony was performed in Grace Episcopal Church in Nyack, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles R. Greene.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Owens of Nyack. Her father, a writer, is former professor of English and dean emeritus at Columbia University. He is the author of "This Stubborn Soil," published by Scribner's. Mr. Durfee's parents are Mr. and Mrs. William Hetherington Durfee of South Hadley, Mass. His father is professor of mathematics at Mount Holyoke College.

The bride was graduated from the Kent (Conn.) School and Barnard College and studied for a year in Parma, Italy, under a Fulbright grant. She is a granddaughter of Mrs. David F. R. Stewart of Sag Harbor, L. I.

Mr. Durfee was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Harvard University and received his doctorate in mathematics from Cornell University. His grandfather, the late Walter Hetherington Durfee, was dean and professor of mathematics at Hobart College.

### Jo Brosious Is Married To W. David Douglass

Jo Fox Brosious of Westport, Conn., and W. David Douglass of Willingboro, N.J., were married yesterday in the chapel of the Trinity Episcopal Church in Southport, Conn. The Rev. Ray Averest performed the ceremony.

The bride, founder of Fairpress, a regional newspaper in Fairfield County, Conn., served as its editor and publisher until her resignation last week. The publication is a member of the Gannett Newspaper Group. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Fox of Erie, Pa. Her previous marriage ended in divorce.

Mr. Douglass, a retired Marine Corps colonel, is a vice president of Aeromarine, an international management consulting concern. He is a son of Mrs. Madelon Bly Arthur of Erie and the late Wilfred Douglass. His first wife died.

Margaret Ashe Atkinson of New York and Georges Berthold Ségol of Basel, Switzerland, were married yesterday in the chapel of Temple Beth Ahabah in Richmond. Rabbi Ariel Goldberg performed the ceremony.

The bride is the former decorative arts representative for Sotheby Parke Bernet Inc. Daughter of the late William Mayor Atkinson and the late Mary Johnston Stockard Atkinson of Wilmington, N.C., and Richmond, she is a member of the New York Junior League.

The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Ségol of Basel. He and his father are partners in the Basel concern of Ségol Antiquities, which specializes in Western European decorative arts of the 17th and 18th centuries.

### 3 Make Debuts at Club

Lynn Brandt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Bruce Brandt, Donna Elizabeth D'Alessandro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D'Alessandro, and Laura Suzanne Eimicke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor W. Eimicke, were presented last evening at the Metropolitan Club, of which their fathers are members.

### Suffolk Liquor Official Is Arrested on Charge of Taking \$100 Bribe

By IVER PETERSON

HAUPPAUGE, L.I., Dec. 27—Citing evidence of "pervasive corruption" in the processing of liquor license applications in the county, the Suffolk County District Attorney's office announced today the arrest of the county's top Alcoholic Beverage Control Board official for allegedly shaking down an applicant in exchange for speeding the processing of his licensing.

George Hughes, an assistant district attorney and chief of the county's Anticorruption Bureau, said that the arrested official, Ralph Hallett of North Bellmore, 54-year-old executive officer of the county A.B.C., was arrested today on charges of taking a \$100 bribe from an undercover policeman posing as a prospective tavern owner.

Mr. Hallett, a state worker under the State Liquor Authority, is a "longtime"

employee of the system, according to S.L.A. officials. He was only recently appointed to a probationary period as executive officer of the county alcoholic control board. As such, Mr. Hughes said, Mr. Hallett was in charge of the day-to-day operations of the board.

Mr. Hallett pleaded not guilty to the bribe-taking charge, a felony that carries a possible penalty of seven years in prison, and was released without bail. Mr. Hughes stressed that the two part-time commissioners of the county A.B.C. were not involved in the investigation.

Corruption Believed 'Pervasive'

In announcing Mr. Hallett's arrest and indictment, Mr. Hughes read a statement from District Attorney Henry F. O'Brien, who is vacationing in Mexico, that the arrest had been part of an attack on a wider problem of corruption in the county's alcoholic control system.

"There are indications of widespread

payoffs and influence-peddling in the applications of liquor licenses in the county," the statement said. "The evidence uncovered so far suggests pervasive corruption in the expediting and granting cooperation of tavern and bar owners who have been approached in this regard."

Mr. O'Brien's statement said that while the illegal payoffs had generally been small—in the area of \$100 each—the practice was "so pervasive that tens of thousands of dollars in illicit payments have been made each year."

Mr. Hughes, at a news conference here, referred to the "volatility" of the bar and tavern business in Suffolk County, where a high turnover in bar ownership and a large number of bars has put the county second only to Manhattan in the state in the number of liquor license applications—about 1,000 a year—handled by Mr. Hallett's office.

"These people have the power to edit or delay applications," Mr. Hu-

said. The investigation was begun months ago when the District Attorney's office received a complaint about the all-shakedown practice. Mr. Hughes said continuing inquiry would focus on actions of prospective bar owners, brokers who arranged bar sales, and equipment dealers.

The brokers and equipment dealer said, are often instrumental in securing liquor licenses—the brokers because fees are often contingent on the grant of the license and the equipment dealer because they often help prospective owners set up the business in exchange for commitments to use their equipment.

A liquor license costs \$700 a year in Suffolk County. In New York City, the cost may run as high as \$1,700 a year.

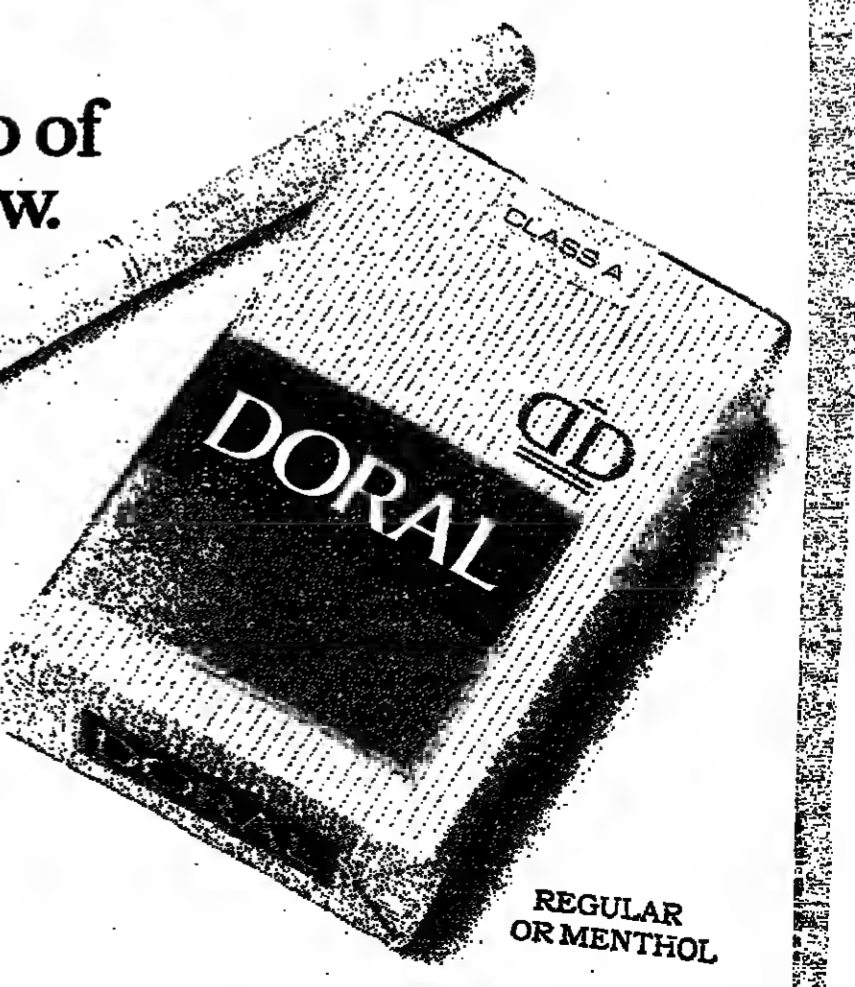
REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST



# "I'll trade you two of these for one Doral."

## One Doral is worth two of what I'm smoking now.

Worth it for flavor. Worth it for sheer satisfaction. Worth it for another reason that matters to me. May matter to you. Low tar. Because Doral gives me a lot of taste. But doesn't give me a lot of tar. Two of these for one Doral? C'mon, brother. How about it?



Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

MENTHOL - 12 mg. "tar", 0.6 mg. nicotine, FILTER, 13 mg. "tar", 0.9 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette, FTC Report JUNE '76.

أنا من أصدق







Meyer Liebowitz of Times Is Dead; An Award-Winning Photographer

By WOLFGANG SAXON Meyer Liebowitz, an award-winning sports and news photographer who retired this month after 49 years on the staff of The New York Times, died yesterday in Mineola, L. I.



Meyer Liebowitz

Mr. Liebowitz had gone to the hospital about two weeks after his retirement. Tests showed that he had cancer.

Behind the camera, Mr. Liebowitz's forte was the coverage of general news, and sports, chiefly baseball and horse races. In addition, he was an expert in aerial photography and, early in his career, took pictures of New York from a seaplane for a series of articles on "Our Changing City."

His work took him out of town, as far as the United States air base in Thule, Greenland, for photographs to accompany an article in The Times Magazine.

Mr. Liebowitz also won praise for his coverage of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's campaign for the Presidency and his inauguration in 1953, as well as for his pictures of Prime Minister Nikita S. Khrushchev's tour of the United States.

One of his proudest achievements was when he long into his career as a staff photographer in 1948, he took the top sports prize of \$500 in the Graflex national contest. This was for an action picture in the middleweight boxing championship fight in which Marcel

Gerard knocked out Tony Zale, the defending champion.

Mike Liebowitz, as he was known to his friends and colleagues, was born in Brooklyn. He lived there until the death of his first wife, the former Tillie Tattelman, in 1937 and his subsequent remarriage, to Kate Shaw, a widow with three grown children.

He came to The Times as a photographic printer in 1927 after printing three years at The Daily News and another year at Underwood & Underwood. After 18 years in The Times darkroom, he became a staff photographer at the end of World War II.

Off the job, Mr. Liebowitz had a passion for handball, and until his move to Mineola, was a familiar figure on the handball courts of Brighton Beach, playing in tournaments and winning many.

DAVID W. KENDALL 73; EISENHOWER EX-AIDE

Was Special White House Counsel and Served in the Treasury

David W. Kendall, a special White House counsel under President Eisenhower and former general counsel for the Chrysler Corporation, died yesterday at a nursing home in Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Mr. Kendall, a graduate of Princeton University and the University of Michigan Law School, worked as a reporter and editorial writer for The Jackson (Mich.) Citizen Patriot and The Detroit News.

He entered Republican politics in 1936 as a delegate from Michigan to the Republican National Convention, which nominated Alfred M. Landon for the Presidency. For the next 10 years Mr. Kendall was active in party affairs at the local and state levels and in 1946 was vice chairman of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg's re-election campaign committee.

His journalistic career ended in 1928 when he decided to study law and after graduation joined the Jackson law firm of McKone, Badgley, Kendall and Donkai. He resigned in 1934 to go to Washington.

He was a Republican national committeeman from 1933 to 1935. In 1935, he was appointed by President Eisenhower as general counsel for the Treasury Department and later that year became an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

President Eisenhower named him a special White House counsel in 1953, in which post he stayed until 1962 when he went with Chrysler. In 1970, former President Nixon appointed him chairman of the board of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.

He is survived by his wife, the former Elizabeth Way, a son, David, and two grandchildren.

A memorial service will be held at 11 A.M. tomorrow at Christ Episcopal Church, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

M. W. Thatcher, 93, Farm Co-op Leader, Dies in Minnesota

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27 (AP)—M.W. Thatcher, longtime farm cooperative leader who helped partly a borrowed \$30,000 into the multi-million dollar Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, died to Miller Hospital here Saturday at five hours after having been stricken in his home, apparently by a heart attack. He was 93 years old.

For more than 50 years Mr. Thatcher had championed the cause of the family farm and the attempt to achieve parity of income for his farmer constituents.

Mr. Thatcher, a native of Valparaiso, Ind., retired as general manager of the grain terminal association in May 1963. The association was formed June 1, 1938, with \$30,000 borrowed from the Farmers Union Central Exchange and with later loans from the Farm Credit Administration. Mr. Thatcher was a leader of the association from the time it was established.

The association began with 121 local members. It added 129 in the next two years. Today, the association includes 600 owned or affiliated elevators and operates eight terminals, two oilseed processing plants, three malt plants, 12 feed yards, a durum mill and 119 lumber yards. Facilities of the association are spread throughout the United States.

Mr. Thatcher is survived by his widow, Ruth, four sons and two daughters. Private family services were scheduled, with a memorial service to be held at 2 P.M. tomorrow in Arlington Hills Lutheran Church.

DR. SAMSON WEINGEIST, 66, DIES AFTER FALL IN IOWA

Dr. Samson Weingest, associate professor of ophthalmology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, died Sunday in Iowa City, Iowa, after an accidental fall while visiting his wife. He was 66 years old and lived at 180-33 80th Drive, Jamaica, Queens.

The Polish-born physician was a graduate of the University of Vienna. He came to the United States in 1938 and after several years in general practice turned to the field of ophthalmology.

During World War II he was a captain in the Army Medical Corps and chief of ophthalmology at Fort Bragg, N.C. He had been director of the department of motor anomalies at New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

At the time of his death, aside from the professorship at Albert Einstein, he was chief of the department of lachrymal surgery at Montefiore Hospital and at Albert Einstein College Hospital, as well as chief of ophthalmology at Boulevard Hospital, Astoria, Queens.

DAVID KASS DEAD AT 57, WESTERN ELECTRIC AIDE

David Kass, an official of the Western Electric company, died Sunday at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center. He was 57 years old and lived at 155 West 68th Street.

Mr. Kass, a graduate of New York University, was general manager of Western Electric's regulatory matters division, a post he held since 1969.

He joined the company in 1947 and served at various plants and divisions before being reassigned here in 1968 to the regulatory matters division.

During World War II, he served as chief of the solid fuels economic research and analysis section of the Office of Price Administration.

He leaves his wife, the former Hortense Tackler, a son, Jeffrey, a brother, Benjamin; a sister, Martha Kaplan, and his mother, Anna Greenblatt.

BRITISH

BRITISH—Miss J. J. B. ...

BRITISH—Mrs. M. J. ...

BRITISH—Mrs. S. J. ...

BRITISH—Mrs. T. J. ...

BRITISH

BRITISH—Mrs. A. J. ...

BRITISH—Mrs. B. J. ...

BRITISH—Mrs. C. J. ...

BRITISH—Mrs. D. J. ...

BRITISH—Mrs. E. J. ...

BRITISH—Mrs. F. J. ...

BRITISH—Mrs. G. J. ...

BRITISH—Mrs. H. J. ...

BRITISH—Mrs. I. J. ...

R. B. WILLIAMSON, EX-HEAD OF MAINE SUPREME COURT

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 27—Robert B. Williamson, retired chief justice of the Maine Supreme Court of Maine, died today in the Augusta General Hospital, four days after he was admitted to the hospital's coronary care unit. He was 77 years old.

Justice Williamson was a native of Augusta and was a fourth generation lawyer. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather, all Joseph Williamsons, practiced law in Belfast, Me.

He attended Phillips Andover Academy, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1920 and Harvard Law School in 1923. He served as a lieutenant of infantry in World War I.

Justice Williamson started his career on the bench in 1945 when Gov. Horace E. Hildreth named him to the Superior Court. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1949 by Gov. Frederick G. Payne, and in 1956 he was named by then Gov. Edmund S. Muskie to head the court, a position he held until he retired in 1970.

Justice Williamson attained national recognition in 1967-68 when he was elected chairman of the Conference of Chief Justices. In 1972, he was named chairman of an 11-member task force to analyze government power in relation to freedom of the press. The group was sponsored by the Twentieth Century Fund.

He leaves his wife, Grace Whitney Williamson; a son, Robert B., a lawyer of Cape Elizabeth, and a daughter, Mrs. Dirck Barthdy of Middlebury, Conn. A funeral service will be held Wednesday afternoon at the South Parish Congregational Church here.

JULIUS KOHLER, AUTHOR, DIES AT 68; WIDOW OF WISCONSIN MANUFACTURER

JULIUS H. KOHLER, author of several books for children and widow of John M. Kohler, an executive of the Kohler Company, plumbing fixture manufacturers, died Friday in Memorial Hospital, Sheboygan, Wis. She was 68 years old and lived at Riverwood in nearby Kohler, Wis.

Mrs. Kohler was born Julia Lilly House in Cincinnati and grew up in Evansville, Ind., and in Kentucky, which provided the locale for her stories such as "The Sun Shines Bright" and "The Boy Who Stole the Elephant," dramatized for television on the Disney Hour program in 1971.

A 1930 graduate of Wellesley College, which she later served as a trustee, she was also a trustee of Ripon College. She received a Sears Roebuck Civic Development Medal for leadership in saving Indian mounds in Wisconsin from destruction.

Surviving are two sons, John M. Jr. and William C.; two daughters, Julilly Housman and Marie Cabot, and six grandchildren.

PATIENCE MCG. AGNEW, 63, DIES; WROTE ON NEEDLEPOINT FOR CHURCHES

PATIENCE MCCORMICK-GOODHART AGNEW, a needlepoint designer and author of "Needlepoint for Churches," published in 1972, died Saturday in Greenwich, Conn. She was 63 years old, the wife of George B. Agnew Jr., a retired banker and lived at 18 Kenilworth in Greenwich, and also in Kenilworth, Me.

C. LESLIE AVERY, EX-SPORTSWRITER AND PUBLIC RELATIONS MAN, DEAD

C. LESLIE AVERY, a former reporter and public relations man, died of a heart attack on Saturday at his home, 731 King Street, Port Chester, N.Y. He was 69 years old.

Mr. Avery was a sportswriter for the United Press from 1936 to 1946. Later he was a partner in the public relations firm of Les Mecher Associates, and from 1950 to 1965 he was director of public information for the National Association of Manufacturers.

At the time of his death he was associated with N-Con Systems of New Rochelle, N.Y., maker of environmental equipment.

He leaves his wife, the former Virginia Cress daughter of Leslie Greenblatt and Judith; two sons, Stephen and Andrew; a brother, Dr. W. B. Avery, and four grandchildren.

ROGER CONANT WILDE

ROGER CONANT WILDE of Hanover, N.H., who retired in 1963 as general manager of the national contract sales division of the Simmons Company of Chicago, died Friday in his winter home in Naples, Fla. His age was 78.

Mr. Wilde, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1921, was general chairman of the annual Alumni Fund in 1954 and 1955 and president of the Dartmouth Alumni Council in 1955 and 1956. During World War II he served with the War Production Board and then with the Army Air Force.

He is survived by his wife, the former Caroline Shawhan. Their son, Dr. Roger Wilde Jr., was killed in 1953 in an aircraft accident while serving in the Navy Air Force.

L. STANLEY GLARUM, 68, DIES

L. STANLEY GLARUM, 68, former music director and choral director at Lewis and Clark College in Portland, and a nationally known composer and arranger, died Friday Mr. Glarum, a professor at the college for 28 years, wrote and published more than 200 works. He also served as a guest conductor for many choral groups in the United States. Survivors include his wife, a son and two daughters.

JAMES J. HEALION

JAMES J. HEALION of Lindenhurst, L.I., father of James V. Healion, Connecticut manager for United Press International, died Sunday in Good Samaritan Hospital, West Islip, L.I., after a brief illness. His age was 81.

Mr. Healion, a native of Tullamore, County Offaly, Ireland, retired in 1964 after working 30 years on the New York City waterfront as a tractor-trailer driver.

ANNETTE CHASE ALEXANDER

ANNETTE CHASE ALEXANDER of Hannacroix, N.Y., who retired in 1972 as director of psychiatric social work for the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, died Friday in Albany Medical Center after a lingering illness. Her age was 69.

Mrs. Alexander, who had worked in the department for 43 years, received her bachelor's of arts degree at Wells College, Aurora, N.Y., and her master's degree at Columbia University.

She is survived by her husband, Dr. Duncan Alexander, a retired Albany physician; two brothers and three sisters.

SAMUEL Z. WORMSER

SAMUEL Z. WORMSER, a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Newberger & Bergman, died Sunday of a heart attack while skiing in Dorset, Vt. He was 70 years old and lived in Rye, N.Y.

Mr. Wormser, a graduate of Dartmouth College, was an active fund-raiser for the school. He was also president of the Family Service Association in Woodmere, L.I.

He leaves his wife, the former Alice Renard; a daughter, Edie Shans; a stepson, William Katz Jr.; a sister, Carolyn Wayne; a brother, Charles M. and five grandchildren.

BRITISH

BRITISH—Mrs. J. J. ...

BRITISH

BRITISH—Mrs. K. J. ...



# Brooklyn Navy Yard Astir With Burst of New Activity

By EDITH EVANS ASSBURY

A decade of decay, the piers and building ways at the Navy Yard, where ships with that tell the nation's history sit, equipped, repaired and care again astir with activity. Working cranes that stood frozen have been repaired and oiled on graceful arcs with their loads. Long-immobilized rails are clicking again on shiny tracks.

The grass that sprouted in the yards and between the railroad during the idle years is being away by 4,000 men and women to and from their daily work. The work involves maintenance of the workers who file the gates of the reactivated yard are employed in several industries that produce women's furniture and plastic picture frames.

During World War II, the yard employed 70,000 workers building in shifts seven days a week. When it was closed the work force had shrunk to the yard's 265 acres. The yard bought the property from the Government for \$23.5 million and sold it to the Commerce Labor Corporation of Kings County, CLICK, to develop and operate an industrial park, providing a variety of industries.

One of the work involves maintenance of the workers who file the gates of the reactivated yard are employed in several industries that produce women's furniture and plastic picture frames.

Shipbuilding Corporation, private companies, is also active at the yards, using machinery rented from the yard.

Two and four are being the arrival of two large piers, and a third Navy de-dredged in drydock three. The hauling of these three ships is new jobs for 300 men.



A work force at the Nesco Forged Products plant, one of many concerns providing jobs at the yard.



Children's reading section of the West Farms public library branch in the Bronx after youngsters vandalized it.

# INTRUDERS VANDALIZE LIBRARY IN THE BRONX

Strew Books on the Floor, Spray Obscenities on Walls and Take TV and Radio Sets

By DAVID F. WHITE

Vandals broke into a Bronx branch of the New York Public Library over the Christmas weekend and went through its three floors, smashing a piano, pulling books from shelves and library cards from drawers, spray-painting obscenities on walls and tossing ink on machines and furniture.

Empty liquor bottles, cookie boxes and food containers were found in a second-floor kitchen at the library, the West Farms Branch at 2085 Honeywell Ave., near 181st Street. The police said the gang might have spent two days in the library, eating, drinking and vandalizing.

A spokesman for the New York Public Library said the branch, established in 1928, had a collection of about 27,000 books, as well as tapes and records. He added that the library would be closed for several weeks for cleaning and repairs. Damage was estimated by the police to total about \$10,000.

Records, ranging from speeches of Coretta Scott King to folk songs of Pete Seeger, had been tossed down and trampled upon, and they were lost amid hundreds of yellow library cards that had been pulled out of drawers.

The police said they had found two notes in the library. One, with three signatures, read in part, the police said: "We are having fun. It's Christmas day... We don't know how to read."

Among the messages spray-painted on the walls, were a distorted swastika and the legend "The TNT Bachelors."

Robert Duffy, a detective of the 48th Precinct, said that the title was that of a youth gang and that the police were investigating a possible connection between the gang and the vandalism.

But it could be someone trying to blame them, he cautioned, "a reprisal." The vandals entered the building, which is surrounded mostly by abandoned tenements, by breaking a window in the basement, according to Mr. Duffy.

# East Side 'Temple' Just a Shrine of Eros, or Whatever

By NATHANIEL SHEPPARD JR.

With a shabby East Side apartment as its "temple" and pornographic books instead of Bibles on display, a midtown house of prostitution has been masquerading as a church with the maxim that "sex each day keeps the devil away."

The emporium—called The Fellowship For Human Happiness—has operated out of Apartment 5G at 155 East 55th Street on Manhattan's midtown East Side since 1974.

The "temple" is listed in city records as a nonprofit corporation organized under the religious corporation law, qualifying it for tax-exempt status.

City state and Federal records indicate that the organization apparently has not paid any taxes. At the request of the city, the State Attorney General has subpoenaed the organization's records in an effort to determine its bona fides.

A visitor is greeted by three or four scantily clad women who offer cheap vodka, vodka or scotch and who begin making small talk. An older woman then talks price.

To go to the temple, it is necessary to call "Miss Juno" for an appointment. You are told that for \$65 for a half-hour session you will receive a luxurious bubble bath, an exotic massage in a mirrored den, a cocktail of your choice and, at an additional cost, whatever turns you.

When you arrive, you find that all is not exactly as described. The "temple" is not a temple in the classic sense but rather a cheaply appointed two-bedroom apartment with mismatched plastic furniture, pornographic magazines and pictures of nude women.

The luxurious bubble bath turns out to be a small tub with the bubbles provided by dishwashing liquid. Paper towels are offered for drying.

Sexual favors are offered for prices that vary with the favor. When asked what was religious about the organization, two of the women said they had been Sunday school teachers and a third later joked that it was their "philosophy" that "sex each day keeps the devil away."

City records indicated that the organization was incorporated as a church on Nov. 27, 1974, and lists church officers as Carol Fleming, Julius Matis, Fred Womack, Clarisse McDougall, Catherine O'Conner, Jean Shapiro and Philip M. Kelsey.

None could be reached by telephone for comment on the operation. The filing of incorporation papers was handled by Jeremiah Gutman of the law firm Levy, Gutman, Goldberg at 363 Seventh Avenue.

Reached by telephone Mr. Gutman said he had never been to the temple and did not know that it was other than a church. Mr. Gutman also handled the filings for a business certificate for Avant Gard East, which is listed as operating out of the same apartment. Its principal is listed as E. Carol Liberman.

Mr. Gutman said he did not know how to reach either of his clients. The building at 155 East 55 is listed in city records as owned by Alvin Dworman of the East 55th Street Joint Venture Group. Records also indicate that the building is leased by Wickersham Realty, of which Mr. Dworman is the principal officer.

# Coffee Prices Spur a Boycott to Cut Use by 50%

Elinor Guggenheimer, New York City's Commissioner of Consumer Affairs, toasts Rory O'Dwyer with a cup of tea yesterday, at a news conference at his restaurant.

With a rubidium of 14 cups of coffee a day, I was an addict, but I have gone cold turkey and stopped altogether," Mrs. Guggenheimer said at a news conference at a midtown restaurant where she sipped a cup of tea on cue from cameramen.

The news conference, gimmicky by design, was held amidst a group of startled early lunchtime diners at O'Dwyer's Restaurant, at 161 West 51st Street, owned by Rory O'Dwyer, the son of City Council President Paul O'Dwyer. It was aimed at marshaling consumer action to reduce prices by selective boycotts.

Coffee in New York City now averages \$2.55 a pound. Last year the price was \$1.60. In 1974 it was \$1.37 and in 1973 it was \$1.11, Commissioner Guggenheimer said.

"We've heard all about the cold weather in Brazil and the damaged coffee trees," she said. "What we haven't heard is any valid explanation of why the consumer should be forced to bear the full impact of this frost."

In response to Mrs. Guggenheimer's charges of "scandalous" price increases, spokesmen for the coffee industry insisted that the price rises legitimately reflected crop conditions.

However, a tremor of concern could be heard in the industry over any mention of a boycott.

"We hope the American public will understand that it isn't the fault of the manufacturers that prices have gone up," said George Boecklin, president of the National Coffee Association. "It is just a response to the escalating cost of green coffee that they buy from the producing countries." He acknowledged that if a coffee boycott "severely reduced demand, it could in the long run bring prices down."

# Sanitationmen Strike

More than 300 sanitation workers in Newark walked off the job yesterday to press their demand for a \$1,500-a-year retroactive pay increase. The walkout left 600 tons of garbage uncollected on city streets. "It's a wildcat strike," a city spokesman said, adding that the walkout had come during the busiest garbage pickup period of the year, when residents dispose of Christmas wrappings and boxes. The spokesman said the city had obtained an injunction against the walkout as an "immediate danger to the health and safety of the citizens of Newark." The workers, whose contract expires Dec. 31, 1977, are represented by Teamsters Local 945 in West Paterson.

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# Sentences Upheld

A Federal judge refused to order the release of five young men who were sentenced to reformitory terms for the beating of Salim Rabadi, a young Jordanian immigrant in Yonkers on March 2, 1971. In a brief decision, Judge Thomas P. Griesa ruled in Federal District Court in Manhattan that the petition for their release issued in the state courts, Judge Griesa added that no violation of constitutional rights had been committed to justify the release of the five defendants who are in their 20's and whose reformitory terms had been delayed for several years by appeals.

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# Westchester Prosecutor Says Cuts in His Budget Will Have Adverse Effect

By THOMAS P. RONAN

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 27—District Attorney Carl A. Vergari charged today that a \$176,000 cut made by the Westchester Board of Legislators in his 1977 budget of \$3,570,700 would have a serious effect on his law enforcement activities next year.

He said that because of the cut he would have to dismiss eight assistant district attorneys immediately and possibly two more in the next few months. These reductions, he said, would be in addition to the elimination of four similar jobs from his authorized strength of 84 assistants, a step to which he had agreed in the negotiations on his budget.

Thomas F. Keane Jr., chairman of the board, said at a news conference that the \$176,000 cut was in keeping with the board's policy of eliminating county jobs financed by the state when that financing ended.

Mr. Vergari tried to persuade leaders of the board today to rescind the cut but they told him they could not legally do so because County Executive Alfred E. DeBello already had approved, with a few exceptions, the county's 1977 budget, which amounted to \$398.5 million after the board had cut \$1.04 million from his proposals.

He also tried to persuade Mr. DeBello to submit a supplemental budget item to the board for the \$176,000, but Mr. DeBello told him that would mean unbalancing the budget, which legally must be balanced, with revenues matching expenditures.

While approving the budget as a whole, Mr. DeBello vetoed the board's inclusion of five new county jobs. At a meeting today the board restored the posts or a naturalization clerk and two inspectors in the Office of Weights and Measures, with salaries totaling \$33,525, but failed to override his veto of jobs for two naturalists, with salaries totaling \$20,670.

Mr. Vergari's office has received about \$1.5 million from the state since 1973, primarily to enforce the tough antinarcotics laws sponsored by former Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller but extending also to the prosecution of other major offenders. The state is reducing these funds next year.

Mr. Keane conceded the board had not known Mr. Vergari would have to dismiss two assistants but he said that the board was holding to its policy and that Mr. Vergari would have to "live with the consequences of it."

The District Attorney said at his own news conference that this policy did not apply to his situation because enforcement of the laws was a county obligation and had to be continued regardless of what the state did.

# Metropolitan Briefs

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## Marshal Faces Charges

The city's Investigation Department filed administrative charges against a city marshal for allegedly charging excessive fees totaling more than \$5,000 in connection with evictions. The marshal, Lester Kasper, of 205 East 77th Street, was appointed for six years in 1971. He was charged with asking excessive fees totaling \$4,526 from landlords and lawyers and over-billing by \$606 for advertising expenses. He faces dismissal if found guilty.

## From the Police Blotter:

A Sutton Place apartment at 333 East 57th Street was broken into and \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of jewelry stolen. The tenant, James Van Allen, said that while he was away for five days the jewelry was stolen from his locked den in his apartment. A burglar broke into the Arthur Treacher Fish and Chips Restaurant at 1823 Broadway at 49th Street and stole \$2,115 after knocking the bottom out of a safe. Michael Zechosch, the manager, reported. The burglar also turned on the faucets, flooding the premises. A 14-year-old Brooklyn youth reportedly attempting with a friend to steal two cans of spray paint and a fish tank from the basement of 479 1/2 Pacific Street in downtown Brooklyn was stabbed fatally, allegedly by Peter Donis, a 20-year-old tenant, who was arrested. The victim was identified as Louis Rodriguez of 388 Douglas Street.

LOTTERY NUMBERS  
Dec. 27, 1976

N.Y. Colossal—100353  
N.Y. Holiday—851, 542, 458, 451  
N.J. Pick-It—294

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CLIMBS 10.47  
POSSIBILITY OPEC  
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2 TO 1 OVER LOSERS

Sees Signs of a Market  
in January Based on a  
recovering Economy

ALEXANDER R. HAMMER  
...ability that the Organization  
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...price increase set for July 1  
...prices sharply higher yester-  
...trading.  
...the New York Stock Exchange  
...her and advanced throughout  
...session. At the close, the  
...industrial average was ahead  
...to 996.09, its highest level  
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...ue chips and glamour stocks.  
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...noted that investors were en-  
...by the statement before the  
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...outgoing chief executive of  
...acknowledged that the  
...price split caused uncertainty  
...was not impossible that the  
...percent price increase sched-  
...I would be waived.  
...8, 11 of the 13 OPEC members  
...10 percent oil price increase.  
...Arabia, the world's largest  
...and the United Arab Emi-

Profile  
Volume: 20,130,000 shares  
NYSE: 3,445,160 shares  
ISSUES TRADED: 1,908  
Unchanged: 389  
Down: 409  
Up: 1,122  
57.11 +0.62  
106.06 +1.22  
996.09 +10.47

...d theirs to 5 percent to take  
...near year. The OPEC mem-  
...also raise oil prices 5 per-  
...cent.  
...son, senior vice president in  
...investments of the United  
...Company, commented that  
...recent rally "reflects several  
...factors." He noted that there  
...is evidence that the domestic  
...economy was resuming and  
...into 1977.  
...uary Rally is Indicated  
...also pointed out that infla-  
...and interest rates continued  
...and that substantial pension  
...and institutional cash re-  
...being committed to the mar-  
...year-end and in anticipation  
...January rally like this year's.

...nal Business Machines paced  
...advance, rising 6 1/2 points to  
...upward was touched off by  
...that the company would split  
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...for the giant business ma-  
...tern called the possibility of  
...simply speculation."  
...on the exchange dropped to  
...in shares from 24.56 million  
...Thursday. The stock market  
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...7 million shares from 28.71  
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...ich rose 2 1/2 to 85 1/2; Bur-  
...to 91 1/2; Texas Instruments,  
...Dow Chemical, 1 1/2 to 43 1/2;  
...rs, 1 1/2 to 56 1/2; Gillette,  
...Aluminum Company of  
...to 56 1/2; Xerox, 2 1/2 to 57 1/2;  
...to 38, and American Home  
...to 31 1/2.  
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People and Business  
Oil and Steel Price Increases,  
Phone Profits and Kepone Ills

For business and industry, 1976 was generally a year of modest gains and losses. The optimistic predictions of last year's economic forecasters proved in many instances to be extravagant. Old headaches such as inflation, sluggish demand and conflicts with environmentalists persisted in varying degrees, dampening the business mood. For some businesses it was, of course, a year of growth and recovery but, for the most part, the mood was restrained. Here are four people who made news that affected the business world this year.

Power Displayed in Break With OPEC

As the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries met earlier this month, all eyes were on Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani. When he summoned his jet to return to Saudi Arabia, when he marched before the popping flashbulbs to announce the Saudi decision, his actions—more than anyone's—frightened, comforted, worried and puzzled gathered journalists and watching Western officials.  
As Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Sheikh Yamani—46 years old and a commoner by birth—monitors policy for the world's largest exporter of oil. If Saudi Arabia cuts production—as it did during the 1973-74 embargo—prices will rise, supplies will tighten, and Western economies will slow. If Saudi crude floods the market, price-cutting will result.  
At least that has been the common belief. Now Saudi Arabia has promised to demonstrate its power by breaking with OPEC and by deciding, with the United Arab Emirates, on a 5 percent price increase while fellow OPEC members were choosing 10 percent.  
Saudi Arabia expects the West to "appreciate" its action, presumably through concessions on Israel and on



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

No. 4 Maker Leads Industry on Rise

When the United States Steel Corporation, the nation's No. 1 steel-maker, tried for a 4.5 percent increase in steel prices in August, the move failed when the Arco Steel Corporation refused to go along. To most industry observers, it looked like the proposed increase was dead, particularly since the chairman of U.S. Steel said he did not foresee any steel price increases during 1976.  
But no one reckoned that they would be dealing with George A. Stinson, chairman of the National Steel Corporation. Mr. Stinson, the soft-spoken chairman of the nation's fourth largest steel producer, caught economic planners by surprise when his company announced a 6 percent increase on sheet steel, which is used extensively in the automotive and appliance industries. The move was quickly followed by its competitors, including U.S. Steel.  
Mr. Stinson said that the decision was prompted by rising costs and the condition of the market. "Our costs have gone up more than 10 percent since the last price increase," he explained at the time. "These products have been shipping badly



George A. Stinson

Fighting to Keep Ma Bell in Billions

The 100th anniversary of the first telephone call was celebrated this year with fanfare by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. In September, A.T.&T. became the first corporation in history to announce a billion-dollar quarterly profit—a performance it promptly repeated the next quarter. Analysts say that Bell is certain to set a calendar year record.  
The man behind A.T.&T.'s success is John D. DeButts, 61, chief executive and chairman of the A.T.&T. empire.  
The tall Southerner, who was elected yesterday to be chairman of the Business Council, an organization of top business executives, pushed strongly this year for Congressional passage of the proposed Consumer Communications Reform Act. The act would give the states, rather than the Federal Communications Commission, jurisdiction over telephone units and switchboards. He also vigorously fought for the company's monopoly position in the telecommunications industry and denounced the F.C.C.'s sanction of private long-distance systems and computer and telephone equipment manufactured by concerns other than his own.  
He asserted that a restructuring



John D. DeButts

Regrets on Largest U.S. Pollution Fine

In the goldfish bowl of American business, it wasn't the sort of news that a company is eager to disseminate. Nevertheless, the Allied Chemical Corporation had the nation's largest fine in 1976. The giant chemical concern was fined \$13.4 million for dumping Kepone, a pesticide ingredient, and two other toxic chemicals into the James River from its Hopewell, Va., plant.  
Allied Chemical's chairman, John T. Connor, a former Secretary of Commerce and leading business spokesman, said he was disappointed by the fine, but pledged that the concern would "concentrate on expanding upon our efforts to remedy the damage caused by Kepone. The chemical compound was linked to the hospitalization of numerous persons, including wives and children of workers in a plant that manufactured the product.  
After the fining, Mr. Connor said the company "deeply regrets the circumstances surrounding the Kepone affair." But Allied Chemical had even more reason for regret. More than \$200 million in private civil suits have



John T. Connor

BIG BOARD LIFTS RULE  
CONCERNING DEALINGS  
IN 'THIRD MARKET'

Regulation Held Limit Orders  
Must Be Protected Before  
Over-the-Counter Deals

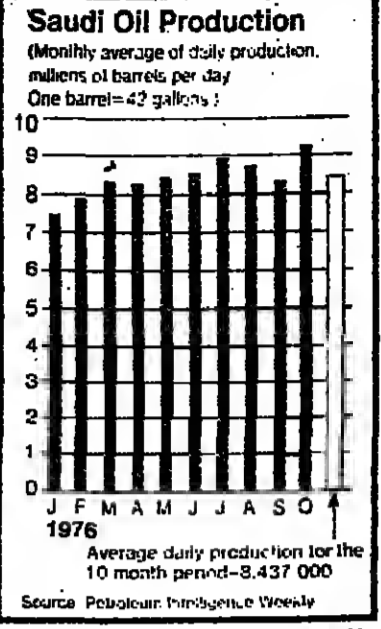
By LEONARD SLOANE  
Another change in New York Stock Exchange regulations demanded by the Securities and Exchange Commission to spur competition among specialists on securities exchanges and independent market-makers will become effective on Monday.  
The newest development is the lifting of the requirement that limit orders on a specialist's book be protected before a member firm can deal with a "third market" maker or a non-member block positioner. Limit orders are orders to buy and sell securities at a price different from the current market price, while the third market is the over-the-counter market for stocks also traded on the New York Stock Exchange.  
As meaningful as this move may be—and there is uncertainty at this point whether it will have a noticeable effect—the moves that could come later this year are likely to be even more significant. For two major issues may be decided by the Federal agency in the upcoming months: permitting brokerage firms to cross their customers' orders in their own offices without taking them to the floor of the exchange and allowing these firms to act as principals in transactions with their customers off the floor.  
Follow Rule 19c-1 Adoption  
All of these steps and proposals follow from the adoption of Rule 19c-1 by the S.E.C. a year ago designed to stop exchanges in general, and the New York Stock Exchange in particular, from limiting the ability of member firms to trade. The exchange's market responsibility rule—once called Rule 384 and now renamed Rule 390—had until then severely restricted its member firms from trading, either as an agent or a principal, in Big Board stocks elsewhere.  
In observing that the Securities Act Amendments of 1975 called for the elimination of off-board trading restrictions, the commission took action initially on two fronts. It ordered that beginning last April, exchange rules could not prevent a member from handling off-board orders in listed securities as an agent, as long as he first "cleared the book" of limit orders.  
When the S.E.C. requirement went into effect, it forced New York exchange members to fill whatever limit orders were held by its specialists before making a third-market transaction in the same stock for the same price. In the first

Continued on Page 48, Column 4

Saudis Reported Planning  
Big Increase in Oil Output

Yamani Said to Tell U. S. Officials of Rise in Two Steps Over Next Year

By STEVEN RATTNER  
In an attempt to hold the raise in the world price of crude oil on Jan. 1 to 5 percent, Saudi Arabia plans a major increase in production in two steps over the next year, according to a highly placed Washington official.  
The current ceiling of 8.8 million barrels a day would be increased to 9.3 million barrels as soon as possible and to 11.9 million barrels a day by the end of 1977, a level that would be maintained through 1978, the source said.  
The source, who declined to be identified, said that the information was given to American officials in Saudi Arabia by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.



Average daily production for the 10 month period—8,437,000

No Aramco Meeting Scheduled  
A spokesman for the Arabian American Oil Company said that no meeting was scheduled with Sheikh Yamani to discuss the question and that the company had no idea of what the new production ceilings would be.  
Meanwhile, the Middle Eastern Economic Survey, a weekly journal, reported yesterday that Saudi Arabia will increase its production of crude oil to 10 million barrels a day at the beginning of next year.  
At the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries earlier this month, 11 members of OPEC agreed to raise prices by 10 percent, while Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates settled on 5 percent.  
Western oil experts believe that the Saudi attempt to bring moderation to oil price increases can only be successful if the Saudis and Arab Emirates increase their production by enough to force heavy cutbacks in output by the other 11 OPEC members. Sheikh Yamani has endorsed the lifting of production ceilings but, thus far, he has been vague about precise figures.  
"Crash" Construction Program  
At a news conference after the recent OPEC meeting, the Sheikh said Saudi Arabia would lift all production ceilings and begin a "crash" program of construction. However, knowledgeable industry officials have been skeptical about those statements and the reports yesterday supported beliefs that increases in Saudi production would be more modest. Yesterday's disclosures were consistent also with estimates by experts of Saudi production capacity. While the official limit is 11.8 million barrels a day, analysts

believe that this is unrealistic and would require several months of work to achieve. They said 10.5 million to 11 million barrels a day was a more reasonable limit.  
Quoting "an authoritative Saudi source," the Middle Eastern Economic Survey, Nicosia, Cyprus, said that this would be "a first step for the time being" and would be reviewed quarterly.  
In addition, the publication reported, the other 11 companies have agreed to curb their own output "on a pro rata coordinated basis" to compensate for the Saudi increase.  
The problem of excess capacity is expected to be exacerbated early next year by a drop in demand by oil-consuming nations. Multinational oil companies had been stockpiling oil in anticipation of the price rise and some estimates of the "inventory" demand during the latter part of 1976 range up to three million barrels a day.  
"The question is how cohesive the 11 are," said Walter J. Levy, an international oil consultant. "If they stick together and cut their production rate they could hold the price increase or maybe even raise it."  
In a related development, the outgoing secretary general of OPEC hinted at a Vienna news conference that the second price increase by the 11 members could be reassessed.  
"I assume that, in the next six months, we will see how the market shapes up," M. O. Feyside of Nigeria said, according to wire service reports. "It is not impossible that the 5 percent increase might be waived," he added.  
The Middle Eastern Economic Survey also reported that Saudi Arabia will not increase the price on heavier grades of crude oil by even the 5 percent figure.  
"By Only 3.6 Percent"  
"While prices for lighter crudes . . . have been raised by the full 5 percent, prices for 31 degree A.P.I. [American Petroleum Institute] medium and 27 degree A.P.I. heavy have been increased by only 3.6 percent and 3 percent, respectively," it added.

Taxes & Accounting  
Using Indexation to Filter Out Inflation

By FREDERICK ANDREWS  
Over the years, periodic cuts of the sort being debated in Washington have served important but often unstated subsidiary purposes—offsetting the impact of inflation, the silent tax collector.  
It is well recognized that inflation, by raising nominal incomes and eroding personal exemptions, steadily sweeps taxpayers into higher tax brackets. Tax increases outstrip real income gains, and for some taxpayers, taxes go up while real income stands still.  
But according to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the four major tax cuts between 1960 and 1975 left taxpayers in the aggregate better off than if Congress had enacted an automatic inflation adjustment instead. They paid taxes in 1975 at an average effective rate of 11.4 percent, compared with 12.3 percent if instead the 1960 income tax structure had been indexed to factor out inflation.  
The advisory panel expects that "for the foreseeable future," Congress will have the fiscal wherewithal to rebate the "inflation tax" by enacting periodic tax reductions. But the advisory commission, a 26-member group drawn from Federal, state and local governments, does not favor a policy of ad hoc tax cuts. The commission has become a leading advocate of indexing both Federal and state or local income taxes to filter out inflation.  
Last August, the advisory commission urged Congress to adopt an annual adjustment of personal exemptions, low-income allowances, the standard deduction ceiling and tax rate brackets. It urged a similar policy on the states. Neither recommendation has met with great enthusiasm.  
In its formal report published last month, the advisory group contended that more recently, Federal tax reductions have not kept pace with inflation-generated tax increases, nor have they treated all taxpayers equitably. There has been no assurance that families hit hardest by inflation would enjoy the largest tax reductions, the panel said.  
According to the report, inflation's tax bite affects low-income taxpayers and large families the most. They are more dependent than others on the personal exemptions and low-income allowances, which do not increase with inflation. Next most affected are upper-bracket taxpayers—those with incomes from \$28,000 to \$200,000—because they fall in the steepest part of the progressive rate scale. Least affected are taxpayers with the middle-range incomes of \$10,000 to \$20,000.  
If inflation went on for five years at 7 percent, a family earning \$8,000 would suffer a 7.4 percent cut in real income because of higher taxes even if its pre-tax income kept even with inflation. Under the same assumptions, a family earning \$30,000 would lose 4.9 percent, the report said.  
The advisory commission contended



Part of the cover of the report on inflation and income taxes.

that the steadily increasing tax revenues induced by inflation produced a bias toward spending by the public sector and in particular by the Federal Government, which collects 85 percent of total income taxes levied by all levels of government. Excluding insurance trust funds on individual income taxes for about two-thirds of its revenue, the panel said. By contrast, individual income taxes make up only one-fifth of state and local tax revenue.  
"Of the three major levels of government, the United States Treasury is the most likely to benefit from inflation," the report noted. Next come the states, and then local governments, which tend to be more victims of inflation than its beneficiaries. Few localities levy income taxes, and local government services are more labor intensive than other sectors of the economy, the commission said.

Some tax provisions—deductible medical expenses, for example—need no indexing because they rise along with inflation, the report said. In fact, it added, the deduction allowed on Federal returns for state and local taxes "provides a genuine, albeit indirect, revenue sharing." It lessens the burden of state and local taxes; and the higher a taxpayer's bracket, the more valuable the deduction is to him.  
Perversely, in that respect, an indexing of Federal tax provisions would hurt states and localities, the report said. It would keep taxpayers in lower Federal brackets and thus reduce the

Most of Saudi Arabia's excess capacity produces heavier grades, according to analysts, and these grades have been both overpriced and less in demand relative to lighter types. The nature of Saudi Arabia's excess capacity also suggests to analysts that its production increases will have an uneven impact, affecting producers of heavier grades, primarily Kuwait, Iran and Venezuela.  
According to the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, those three countries plan to increase prices on their heavier crude oils by less than the OPEC-prescribed \$1.19 a barrel. One Venezuelan grade will rise by only 85 cents. Kuwait's will increase by \$1.14 and Indian heavy will go up by \$1.16 a barrel.  
The oil industry professes to be in a state of confusion as a result of the OPEC decision two weeks ago. Little, if any, official information has been communicated to the companies, they maintain, and most officials presume that changes in production and prices resulting from the OPEC meeting will be imposed retroactively.  
While the oil companies still do not

The Economic Scene  
Pricing actions by the OPEC countries underscore the need for the United States to develop alternative sources of energy. Page 37.

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## TREASURY'S AUCTION OF NOTES IS AWAITED

### \$2.5 Billion, 61-Month Issue Is Expected to Fetch an Average Yield of 6.30%

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

The investment community awaits today the last major sale of this year in fixed-income securities—the Treasury's auction of \$2.5 billion in new 61-month notes. Wall Street expects these Government-backed notes to fetch an average yield of around 6.30 percent. Meanwhile, trading in the credit markets yesterday held to an extremely slow pace in the post-Christmas session. In the corporate underwriting and bond sector, for example, this represents a semi-holiday week, since there will be no new financing until early 1977.

Prices generally moved a shade higher in the corporate and tax-exempt markets. "One of my bond traders went out for a two-hour lunch today," marveled a brokerage-firm official. "Things were that slow. Usually, he has a sandwich and a Coke at his desk."

The notes in today's Treasury sale will bear denominations as low as \$1,000. The main bidders will be commercial

banks and dealers," said one Government trader. "The yields are too low to attract many individual investors."

The Treasury's latest notes auction—\$3 billion of two-year notes on Monday of last week—brought an average rate of 5.37 percent, or almost half a point lower than the yield on a similar sale one month earlier. Yesterday, these notes were trading at prices to yield around 5.30 percent.

In a repurchase agreement, the trading desk of the Federal Reserve system buys a Government security, Federal agency obligation or bankers' acceptance from a dealer. In turn, the dealer agrees to buy it back within an agreed-upon period, applying the original price plus interest to a Reserve bank. Ultimately, the Fed creates bank reserves that previously did not exist.

Meanwhile, utilities continued to disclose plans for new debt securities to finance the early retirement of existing bonds that had been sold at higher interest costs. Public Service Electric and Gas filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the sale of \$98 million in first and refunding mortgage bonds, due 2008, through underwriters headed by Merrill Lynch. A date for the sale was not given.

Repaying Interim Debt  
The utility plans to use proceeds from this sale to redeem by March 1, 1977, an outstanding \$98 million bond issue that carries a 9 1/2 percent coupon and is due in 2000.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph announced plans to issue up to \$275 million of debentures around April 26 of next year. Proceeds will be used to repay interim debt, the unit of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company noted.

In addition, Southern Bell said it would call for redemption on Jan. 28, 1977, its \$75 million of seven-year, 7 percent notes due Sept. 1, 1978. The redemption price will be 100 percent of the principal plus accrued interest.

Since the spring of 1976, A. T. & T. and its subsidiaries already have retired nearly \$1.5 billion in various notes and debentures prior to maturity, thus taking advantage of the decline in borrowing costs this year.

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## Market Place Unified Approach to Gift Taxes

By ROBERT METZ

Though Christmas Day has past, some individuals will be wrapping their biggest presents this week.

For under the new estate and gift law, certain tax benefits will be limited after the first of the year.

Many will be giving their usual \$3,000 tax-free gifts this year and they will be able to continue this largest annually under the new rules. If, for example, an individual gave \$3,000 to each of seven people he would pay no gift tax on the \$21,000.

That example is from a four-page Client's Tax Letter distributed by Seidman & Seidman, certified public accountants. The rest of the information in this article comes from the same source.

The \$3,000 yearly exclusion is doubled if the person making the gift is married and the husband and wife join in filing a "split" gift tax return. Thus the limit per recipient in this situation becomes \$6,000.

The present law also provides for a single, larger lifetime gift on a tax-free basis. The exemption, in effect until Dec. 31, amounts to \$30,000 and it is doubled to \$60,000 as before when a husband and wife file a "split" gift tax return.

Next year, the \$30,000 lifetime gift tax exemption and the existing, estate tax exemption will be replaced by a unified tax credit. Thus, all bequests will go into the calculation but the

credit will eliminate the tax otherwise payable up to the stated limits.

The amount of the new tax credit will be phased in gradually over a 5-year period as follows:

Year	Unified Credit	Exempt. Credit
1977 (to June 30)	\$6,000	\$30,000
1977 (balance of year)	\$6,000	\$30,000
1978	\$8,000	\$34,000
1979	\$8,000	\$38,000
1980	\$8,000	\$42,000
1981, and after	\$8,000	\$46,000

Under the new unified approach to gift and estate taxes, the new tax credit applies not only to property transferred during life, but also to property transferred on death.

In effect, the transfer of property on death is treated as a "final gift." Beginning in 1977 a new single set of tax rates applies to the aggregate of a person's accumulated gifts made after 1976 and the value of his estate. Taxes payable under the new rates can be reduced or eliminated completely by the unified tax credit. A married couple filing a "split" gift tax return can effectively double this tax credit on lifetime gifts.

Gifts between spouses get special treatment. Under the old rule, which still applies to gifts made during the balance of 1976, gifts to a spouse are reduced by 50 percent in determining the amount subject to gift tax.

Under the new law, the marital

deduction for gifts to a spouse, which in 1977 will be \$100,000 percent of the cumulative gift after 1976 in excess of \$200,000. For example, gifts to a spouse in 1977 of \$150,000 will result in gifts of \$47,000. That is, \$150,000 a marital deduction of \$100,000 a further deduction of \$3,000—annual exclusion per individual.

The tax, if any, will be figured on the new unified rates and will be deducted by the unified tax credit man and Seidman notes that a wife over the 5-year period 1981, can make tax-free transfers in excess of \$381,000 (the aggregate of \$190,000 marital deduction, of yearly \$3,000 exclusions, unified tax credit equivalent \$175,625).

The firm suggests that individuals consider making large gifts before 1976. The 1976 gift tax rates are lower than the 1977 unified tax rates will be.

"Perhaps more significantly, a sequent appreciation in the value of the gift will not be subject to tax on his death.

"For example, a man makes a \$100,000 life insurance policy in 1977 when its value is \$100,000. The entire \$100,000 will be excluded from his estate.

"On the other hand, 1976 gifts result in immediate tax when higher 1977 unified tax credit created marital deduction gifts next year non-taxable. For example, a man makes a \$100,000 life insurance policy in 1976, after June 30, 1977, an amount that has no previous tax and is \$120,688 without paying tax. The same gifts made in 1976 are subject to tax."

## Dow Climbs 10.47 on Possibility OPEC Will Waive July Increase

Continued From Page 33

company introduced yesterday a line of higher speed small computers that doubles the basic execution speed of its earlier models.

Reflecting the upward trend, 12 of the 15 most actively traded issues yesterday advanced, two declined and one was unchanged. The most active stock again was Occidental Petroleum, which added 1/4 to 2 1/4 on a turnover of 278,300 shares, including several blocks.

General Motors, the second most heavily traded issue, was up 1 1/2 and closed at a 1976 high of 78 1/2. Ford also made a new 1976 closing high of 61 1/2, up 1 1/2. The other major auto producer, Chrysler, was on the active list and tacked on 3/4 to 20 1/2. There were no new corporate developments to account for the strength in the groups.

Ametel was a big percentage gainer, rising 3/4 to 7 1/2. It announced that one of its subsidiaries had negotiated a \$1 billion trade pact between France and the Soviet Union for supplying the latter with two petrochemical complexes and for counter-purchases of refined products. It said the agreement was being made together with the French Government and private engineering companies. Ametel designs and constructs petroleum refineries and petrochemical plants.

The majority of oil stocks posted advances. Exxon rose 1 to 52 1/2; Cities Service, 1 1/2 to 58 1/2; Phillips, 1 1/2 to 64 1/2; Amerasia-Reis, 1 1/2 to 39 1/2; Standard Oil of Indiana, 1 1/2 to 58 1/2; and Superior Oil, 1 to 22 1/2.

Universal Leaf Tobacco fell 1/2 to 29 1/2 while the Congoleum Corporation rose 1/2 to 14 1/2. Universal Leaf said it planned a special meeting to amend its articles of incorporation in a move designed to fend off a takeover attempt by Congoleum, a leading maker of floor coverings.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange

also advanced sharply, with the market-value index up 1.31 to 107.21, its highest level since Nov. 1, 1973, when it was 108.58. Advances outscored declines by 427 to 265, with 348 issues unchanged. The price of an average share gained 14 cents.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index added 0.68 to 87.24 while the composite index rose 0.46 to 85.68. Winners outnumbered losers by more than a 2-to-1 ratio.

On the "International" Systems and Controls surged 4 to 19 1/2 in active trading. The company denied a report that it had projected a loss for its year ending June 30. The company said it had issued no earnings forecasts. In the previous two weeks, the stock had dropped 15 points following a statement by the company that its earnings in the first quarter had tumbled to 3 cents a share from \$1.09 a share in the year-before period.

Another actively traded stock, Kirby Exploration, climbed 2 1/2 to 19 1/2. The company said it had contracted to provide natural gas to the Houston Pipeline Company.

Options traded on the Amex advanced to 35,405 contracts from Thursday's 32,214. On the Chicago Board Options Exchange, 81,492 contracts changed hands, compared with 54,686 on Thursday.

German Unit of General Motors Reports 39.9% Production Rise

RUESSELSHEIM, West Germany, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Admiral Opel A. G., the West German subsidiary of General Motors, said today that its 1976 production increased 39.9 percent over 1975.

James F. Waters Jr., the chairman of the board, said that 919,833 autos rolled off Opel assembly lines in 1976, compared with 657,539 in the previous year.

Of the total, 435,725 cars were exported, compared with 296,670 in 1975. Mr. Waters described the export figures as "very satisfactory," but added: "The economic and monetary situation in some of our export markets has filled us with some concern."

The Opel chief said the company's work force rose to 58,600 persons at the end of the year from 53,130 at the end of 1975.

## Dollar Advances Against the L. Gold Is Steady

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27 (UPI)—The dollar advanced sharply against the Italian lira in spite of substantial central bank intervention to offset the effect of taxes on foreign currency markets.

The price of gold was unchanged at \$133.125 an ounce in Zurich. The markets were closed for the Boxing day.

In Milan the dollar gained to close at 875.05. A tax levy of 10 percent on foreign currency purchases, aimed to 3.5 percent effective, will be phased out altogether.

Germany imposed the tax in Oct. The Central Bank spent billions of lire at around 870 to the \$70 rate represented a drop of 27 percent in the lira's value beginning of the year when it was 1,100 to the dollar.

Today's sharp drop came as a result of the lower tax rate. Bank of Italy's efforts to curb the effect of the lower tax rate by some \$125 billion in support day.

The dollar fell to 4.9790 from Friday's 4.9855. In Zurich it fell to 2.4450 from 2.4495. In London it fell to 2.3620 from 2.3690. In Amsterdam it fell to 2.4665 guilders from 2.4710.

The British pound gained. Frankfurt, the only sterling market closing at 3.9970 marks, again

Beal Succeeds Deutch as Of The New York Times

The New York Times Co. announced yesterday that Ira F. Beal had been named president and chief executive officer of the New York Times Co. He succeeds Deutch as president of the company.

Mr. Deutch joined The New York Times Co. in 1964 as president of the United Air Publishing Company.

## Fed Unit Differed on Fiscal Policy

By EDWIN L. DALE JR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Members of the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee expressed significantly different views at the committee's Nov. 16 meeting on the outlook for the economy and the proper course of monetary policy, but in the end the committee settled on a slight easing of policy, it was disclosed today.

Without dissent, the summary of the meeting showed, the committee decided on a reduction of the key Federal funds interest rate from 5 to 4 1/2 percent in two steps during the two weeks following the meeting "provided that growth in the monetary aggregates did not appear to be strong relative to the specified ranges" established at this meeting.

This directive was carried out on schedule in late November, as market participants were aware at the time. The Federal funds rate soon moved down to 4 1/2 percent—a move that was followed by a sharp drop in other short-term interest rates and a rally in bond prices, with lower interest yields resulting.

Although the summary of the Nov. 16 meeting, following custom, did not identify by name the proponents of the various

viewpoints, it disclosed a divergence of opinion. The committee was divided on the key issue of whether it would give way to expansion, though the summary "no member suggested that it was likely."

On the issue of the money to be followed, no member advocated an increase in the Federal funds rate. A policy—and "members of the committee favored some easing in monetary conditions in the period ahead, so long as growth in the aggregates did not appear to be rapid." The differences arose much to ease and how wide range to establish for the Fed.

In the end, according to the agreement was reached on a 1/2 percent for Federal funds of 4 1/2 percent, the same as that set at the October meeting. But at the time the committee agreed to precise target of a two-step, from 5 to 4 1/2 percent.

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# Urges Easing of Tariffs Love to Widen Exports to U.S.

By PAUL ROEMANN  
Special to The New York Times

No member of the Soviet bloc has been so successful in opening up its economy to the United States as Hungary. The country's trade with the United States is up 100 percent since 1970, and it is expected to reach \$1 billion this year.

Officials here denounce the American legislation as discriminatory and point out that there are no special barriers to the departure of Jewish citizens. Nobody wants to leave Hungary, Mr. Siklos remarked.

United States experts acknowledge that there are no special fees levied on the few Hungarian Jews who seek to go to Israel and that there are no obstacles to the removal of families who were separated by political and other events.

These American observers say the way for granting Hungary most-favored-nation privileges may be cleared by a United States Presidential determination stating that this country was already observing the human rights provisions of the 1974 act. Negotiations between Budapest and Washington for a trade agreement could then be opened.

Right now, Hungary's imports from the United States account for less than half of one percent of the country's total purchases from abroad.

The \$70 million annual imbalance of Hungarian-United States trade isn't offset by Hungary's invisible earnings from the 50,000 American tourists who now come here every year.

International trade represents more than 40 percent of all the goods and services generated by Hungary, its gross national product. Only Belgium, the Netherlands and a few other countries are to such a degree enmeshed in foreign exchanges.

Between 60 and 70 percent—the quota changes every year—of Hungary's foreign trade is with the Soviet Union and its allies.

Most important, the Soviet Union supplies more than two-thirds of the crude oil that Hungary needs. The remainder comes from a small domestic field and from Iran.



Part of an R-10 computer system being tested in the Videoton factory in Hungary. Such systems are exported to the Soviet Union and other members of the Soviet Bloc. Hungary is heavily dependent on export trade.

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# Thomas E. Mullaney OPEC Moves Stress Need For Fresh Energy Sources

The dust has settled a bit now after the surprising disunity shown by the oil-producing nations 10 days ago, when they could not agree on a figure for a Jan. 1 price increase and had to fall back to a compromise position—a rise of 5 percent by two nations, which account for one-third of their aggregate reserves and an increase of 10 percent by 11 others. Some of the clouds of uncertainty that overhung that dramatic decision have now blown away, but many more remain.

At first, the split among the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was viewed constructively in many quarters, and there was speculation that their disagreement might signal the beginning of the end of this powerful cartel. It was also thought that another result would be a flood of oil on the world market from Saudi Arabia, the dove among the oil nations, to make its moderate pricing decision stand up and to help achieve its political and economic objectives.

Those initial assessments had caused a huge sigh of relief among many commentators, but subsequent analysis and developments suggest the satisfaction might have been premature. An international economist expressed the latter view of many, when he said that "the Saudis deserve no flowers for raising their price only 5 percent when the world is already reeling from previous increases that made the cost of oil much too high."

In recent discussions with a number of Government officials and economists, no one said he expected any imminent break-up of the OPEC cartel, which was formed late in 1960 by five nations to "stabilize" prices and "safeguard" their other interests. It grew out of the depression of oil prices in 1959 and early 1960. Gradually, other major oil-producing countries joined the group.

The second hope—that increased oil production would put downward pressure on prices—seems to have been dashed by subsequent reports that the Saudis would not open their oil valves. Even if they did, it is unlikely they would be able to sell any substantial additional amounts under present market and economic conditions in the consuming world. Nevertheless, there was a report yesterday by the Middle East Economic Survey that Saudi Arabia would raise production to 10 million barrels a day from the current 8.3 million.

The essential conclusion now is the OPEC pricing action in mid-December will inject a new inflationary element on the international economic scene—a factor not to be welcomed anywhere, but least beneficial in Europe, Japan and in the developing world, which are much more affected by the cartel's pricing and production than the United States.

If the higher world oil price holds, it will have its inflationary impact in the United States, too, but it is too early to tell how serious the effects will be. So much will depend on the strength of the American economy next year, the demand for foreign oil, the severity of the current winter, the Saudi production pattern and other developments. There is also a question as to whether the second stage 5 percent price increase by the other 11 nations will actually become effective next July.

Instead of reducing dependence on the oil cartel, the embargo and price shocks of three years ago, the world has relaxed its conservation programs and done little about developing alternative energy sources, while some countries—particularly the United States—have even stepped up their dependence on OPEC oil.

This country now imports about 44 percent of its oil, against 38 percent just before the 1973 embargo. And a

Suppliers	1973	1976
Arab:		
Persian Gulf	85%	71%
North Africa	7%	13%
Other Major Suppliers:		
Iran	6%	8%
Nigeria	5%	14%
Indonesia	3%	7%
Western Europe	4%	2%
Other Eastern Hemisphere countries	2%	3%
The Americas:		
Venezuela	21%	10%
Others	19%	13%
Canada	22%	9%

Source: Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, Inc.

report a month ago by the Federal Highway Administration estimated that American motorists were burning more gasoline than ever before, pushing 1976 consumption about 5.7 percent higher than last year, through increased driving and faster speeds.

Even more troublesome is the increased dependence of the United States on imported oil. The average daily import total is up about 10 percent since the early part of 1973. But now significant is the greater reliance now on OPEC sources.

In the first six months of this year, the United States oil imports were averaging about 7.2 million barrels a day, compared with 6.7 million in the same period of 1975.

Before the embargo, the United States was getting only about 15 percent of its imported oil from Arab countries in the Persian Gulf and North Africa, but, earlier this year, that percentage was up to 34 percent. The amount that came from Iran, Nigeria and Indonesia (the OPEC countries) rose from 17 percent to 23 percent.

Meanwhile, United States oil imports have declined sharply from Latin America, the Caribbean and Canada. Venezuelan shipments dropped from 21 percent to 10; other Latin American and Caribbean shipments went down from 19 percent to 13. And U.S. exports fell from 22 percent to 8. Venezuela, however, is a member of OPEC.

While the latest pricing action by OPEC poses additional problems for the American economy, it has much greater potential impact on the less-developed countries and the whole international financial structure. Over the last four years, the OPEC oil revenues have grown by more than \$100 billion, causing severe payments deficits in many countries. A huge rise in their debt and amortization obligations has resulted. How much longer can many of them count on the private banking system to help finance those debts?

Lawrence B. Kravco, senior fellow of the Brookings Institution, believes many may have to rely more on the international financial institutions—the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and others—for financial aid in the future. Critics question whether that would be feasible, given the severity of the current winter, the Saudi production pattern and other developments. There is also a question as to whether the second stage 5 percent price increase by the other 11 nations will actually become effective next July.

# SAID TO PLAN IN OIL OUTPUT

ed From Page 33

tiered price to persist, convinced that it will be a few more. But amid the spot oil market, traded on a daily basis, reported, Japan has begun raise its share of oil from re-priced producers, and tout access to cheaper oil they will be unable to

set sitting around reading as because we don't know they do," an industry official said yesterday.

enezuela, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — A current account balance plus this year's \$20 billion central bank said with a surplus of \$3 major Western industrial and a deficit of \$32 billion

ve breakdown figures for payments in the major countries and the trading third world countries, aid third world countries' deficit last year and nt this year came about 14 percent of higher

id that the world economy, characterized by a reduction in inflation and a credible economic recovery that is. This helped increase oleum, which had gone k period because of the industrialized countries,"

# Corporation Affairs Hearing Set Jan. 31 on Mobil Bid for Irvine

A Supreme Court judge in Santa Ana, Calif., yesterday scheduled a Jan. 31 on the Mobil Corporation's bid of \$284 million to buy the Irvine Company. The battle for control of the California land development concern has raged since midyear.

The James Irvine Foundation had pleaded to have the hearing set not later than Jan. 15. The charitable foundation, the Irvine Company's majority owner, asserts that Mobil's offer, raised last from \$278.7 million, is the best bid.

That contention is being challenged by two other bidders, the Allen-Taubman Company of Michigan and the Cadillac Fairview Corporation of Toronto, both real estate development companies as well as Irvine minority stockholders. Joan Irvine Smith, Mobil's original agent last May 15 was for stock valued at about \$300 million. Since then Allen-Taubman and Cadillac Fairview, partly owned by the Bronfman family, had made counter-offers, which forced Mobil's bid upward.

The Southwest Airlines signs for \$50 million loan. The Southwest Airlines Company said yesterday it had entered a \$50 million loan agreement with a group of four Texas banks led by the Mercantile National Bank at Dallas. The other three are the Republic National Bank of Dallas, First City National Bank and Texas Commerce Bank, N.A., both of Houston.

The new agreement calls for Southwest Airlines to pay an interest rate of 1 1/4 percent above Mercantile's prime rate and to make quarterly principal repayments beginning in 1978 and ending Dec. 31, 1983. The airline has also signed purchase contracts for two Boeing 737-200 jet aircraft for delivery early in 1978.

Amtel Unit Negotiates French-Soviet Trade Pact. Litwin S.A., a subsidiary of Amtel Inc., said yesterday that it had negotiated a \$1 billion trade agreement between France and the Soviet Union for supplying the Russians with two petrochemical complexes and for counter-purchases of refined products.

United Airlines Charters. United Airlines said yesterday it had signed a \$12.5 million contract with GTC Tours of Chicago calling for the airline to fly 474 one-stop tour charter flights to Las Vegas next year. The tour company will organize the trips, most of which will originate in Chicago. United said the contract ranked among the largest for one-stop tour charters, since the Civil Aeronautics Board approved the discount fares in August 1975. The flights, using DC-8 aircraft, will begin shortly and will also originate in 36 other cities.

Hewlett-Packard Line. The Hewlett-Packard Company announced that it had begun to market a new series of small computers priced from \$8,500 to \$26,000. The prices are about 12 percent higher than comparable M-series models, the company said.

Xerox Will Hire 600 For Rochester Plants. The Xerox Corporation confirmed yesterday that it would hire 600 workers at its Monroe County, N.Y., operations following a two-year decline in employment. C. Peter McColough, chairman of the giant copier machine pro-

# Continental Group To Build Paper Mill

The Continental Group, formerly known as the Continental Can Company, said yesterday it had signed for a \$115 million loan to construct and initially operate a 600-ton-a-day kraft linerboard and paper mill in São Paulo, Brazil.

The mill is part of a \$200 million forest products venture under the direction of Bras Kraft S.A. Florestal e Industrial, a Brazilian company in which Continental has a 33 percent equity interest. Bras Kraft received the loan from Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico at a 3 percent interest rate plus a monetary correction factor of up to 20 percent. The loan is for 12 1/2 years.

The mill is scheduled to be in operation the latter part of 1978. Majority ownership in Bras Kraft rests with Brazilian shareholders. Another 33 percent shareholder is Financiamento de Insumos Basicos S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ende.

Agreement has been reached with the Loew's Corporation to buy that company's ownership interest in the Puerto Rico hotel and its leasehold interest in the Florida property, according to Albert V. Casey, chairman and president of the casey.

We are firmly committed to the hotel business and are confident that our airline-hotel partnership will be a successful one," Mr. Casey said.

Branniff Seeks a Route. The Branniff International Corporation announced in Dallas yesterday that it had applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board for authority to fly a non-stop route between Dallas-Fort Worth regional airport and Philadelphia. American Airlines is the only carrier authorized to fly the route, Branniff said.

Universal Leaf Moves. A special meeting of stockholders of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company has been called for Jan. 21 in view of an amendment to require approval of holders of 80 percent of the common stock for any merger or other business combination undertaken with a holder of 10 percent or more of the company's stock.

The company said one of the purposes of the proposed amendment is to deter the Congoleum Corporation from making its proposed tender offer for control of Universal Congoleum has offered \$32.50 a share, or a total of about \$153 million, for the approximately 4.7 million outstanding shares of Universal Leaf Tobacco.

Navy Funds to Grumman. The Grumman Aerospace Corporation, a unit of the Grumman Corporation, received a \$47.5 million Navy contract providing additional financing for production of F-14A fighter planes.

# Goose Down Industry Is Flying High on Demand for Natural Products

By HERBERT KOSEWITZ

A great resurgence in demand for natural products that will maintain body heat has lifted the down industry to a new high level. Demand for down-filled comforters, pillows, sleeping bags, jackets, vests and other items is placing a strain on stocks of down both here and abroad and is forcing up the price.

Down, which comes chiefly from the breasts and bellies of ducks and geese, is a byproduct of the food industry. The waterfowl that provide down vary according to factors such as climate, environment and diet. The highest quality are the thickest clusters, which are described as similar to the thistles on dandelions that create dead air space that provides the insulation.

Four-fifths of the down used here is imported with China supplying about half, 15 percent from France, 15 percent from Taiwan and the balance from other countries around the world.

Greatest Use in Pillows. Ellen Stark, acting director of the Feather and Down Association, a trade body whose membership represents about 90 percent of bulk suppliers of the product, pointed out that the greatest use for down is still in pillows, which takes 45 percent of the existing supply. But use in garments (jackets, ski pants, vests) has grown from practically nothing to about 35 percent of the total in 18 years.

Down comforters, growing in popularity once again 50 years ago, any "bride worth her salt had at least one down comforter in her trousseau) take



Down for use in vests, jackets and comforters is becoming more popular.

about 3 percent of the total, and furniture consumes about 2 percent. Michael Spiewak of I. Spiewak &

# Taxes: Indexing as Inflation Filter

Continued From Page 33

could afford to adopt indexing and forego the "inflation tax." But the commission warned that indexing of state income taxes would merely increase fiscal tensions. The state's long-term budget prospects were bleak, and they backed the Federal Government's option of incurring deficits, the group said.

Mr. Spiewak noted that the look of the down-filled jacket had become popular with the result that jackets filled with polyester and other man-made fiber filling have received wide acceptance in the apparel field.

The down-filled garments provide some problems in production, Mr. Spiewak pointed out. Generally, they are sewn first and then down is blown into the channels provided for it. This often requires shipments of components from sewing plants to places where the blowing operation can take place, and these plants can be situated hundreds of miles from each other.

An indication of the growth of down products is evident in the import figures. In 1965, down and feather imports totaled about 3.6 million pounds and in 1970 it had grown to 4.47 million pounds. It almost doubled to 8 million pounds in 1975 and then soared to 22 million pounds this year, Miss Stark of the Feather and Down Association pointed out that the first six

months of 1976, imports equaled all of 1975.

Jay Rosenfeld of the J. Schacter Corporation, an old company specializing in pillows and comforters, said that down prices have tripled in the last six years.

Another increase in the price of down is expected early in 1977, he said. He said that a pillow will take about 12 ounces of down while a down comforter uses upward of a pound and a quarter. But the grade of the filling varies according to the amount of feathers mixed in with down. The filling may not be called down, however, if the feather content is more than 20 percent.

Feathers, which generally are plucked with a sharp knife from down. A good down comforter sells for \$100 or more and many of the products advertised at prices ranging from \$45 to \$85 are filled with mixtures of feathers and down with more of the former than the latter.

So-called elder down comes from the elder duck, which is found in Alaska and the Antarctica. The product is gathered from nests and crags inhabited by the ducks, and exists only in minute quantities. The best quality Goose down comes from Poland.

The demand for down-filled furniture is also rising.

Charles Terris of Fine Arts Furniture noted that down provides the luxurious look in furniture that consumers want. An average sofa will take from 15 to 16 pounds of down, and its use has become an important cost consideration to the furniture manufacturer because of a doubling of down prices since last May. He said a good quality down is around \$12 a pound.

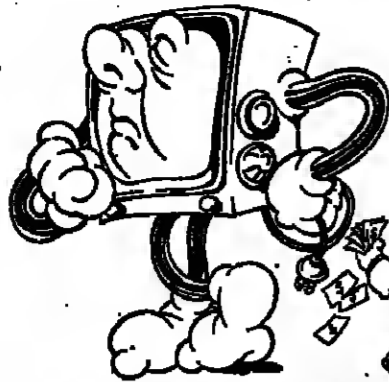












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Advertisers are finding it increasingly difficult to buy spot TV time. Even more difficult is finding the money to pay for it.

Houston Chronicle The bigger. The better.

MINI SKI VACATION \$14.95 PER COUPLE AT SHAWNEE INN. We want you and your spouse to experience both the fabulous facilities of our magnificent winter vacationland and view our lovely rustic village.

Real Estate Manhattan. When Thinking of Space Downtown. Sullivan Lawrence Co.

460 Park Ave. (57th Street) 10,098 Sq. Ft. Direct Lease. Koepfel & Koepfel.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. STATE OF NEW YORK. BIDDING. 1000 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018.

"Come see our Leicas - They're all unbelievably priced!" Mario Hirsch. You name them. We stock them. Leica lenses, accessories and cameras including the CL, M5, the smashing new Leicaflex SL-2 and the M4 Anniversary model!

Want to unload the Brooklyn Bridge? Whatever you've got for sale, make it known in the Merchandise Offerings columns of The New York Times.

Advertising From Ilie Nastase—With Love?

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY. Faced by a new Internal Revenue Service regulation that is certain to put a crimp in overseas conventions, meetings and seminars, Princess Hotels International is redirecting the majority of its promotional thrust toward individual vacationers.

The advertising—featuring Ilie Nastase, the highly controversial Rumanian tennis star, and Johnny Miller, the champion golfer—broke yesterday. Instead of a broad, but thin, national campaign, Princess Hotels is concentrating its advertising in about six markets, its six best ones.

With only 12 resort hotels in Bermuda, the Bahamas, Mexico, Monte Carlo and Wisconsin as well as a non-resort hotel in San Francisco and a budget hotel of only \$1 million, the chain cannot afford to compete on television with some of the larger chains. So most of its effort will be concentrated in radio, regional editions of magazines and newspapers.

Research has shown that the marketing areas that are most likely to yield the most customers are New York, Boston, Miami, Los Angeles, Dallas and Houston and that is where the blanket of radio advertising is being placed.

The L.R.S. regulation—part of the Tax Reform Act of 1976—goes into effect after Dec. 31 and will allow taxpayers to attend only two conventions, meetings, etc., in foreign countries in any one taxable year.

Mr. Dowling believes that the ruling will cut that kind of activity at his hotels from two-thirds of the total business to one-third.

That does not mean Princess Hotels is not going to continue to try to get as much of the business meeting business as it can, and besides a direct mail push at convention givers, it will be advertising to business through Business Week, Meetings and Conventions, and Successful Meetings.

Is it odd trying to win the hearts of the people with a tennis player like Nastase, who apparently, angered almost everyone who saw him play in the United States Open in September?

Mr. Dowling said: "That's one of the reasons we wanted to use him—as an attention getter."



Ilie Nastase, left, and Johnny Miller during a picture-taking session.

motion of Alden H. (Sandy) Sulger Jr., a Yale graduate from the business side, and David Scott, a Princeton man from the creative side.

Petersen Gets CB Life. The Peterson Publishing Company, which has a string of magazines most of which are directed to leisure pursuits, has just acquired CB Life, a monthly for the citizen's band radio fan.

People. E. Donald Chalks 2d promoted to senior vice president at McDonald & Little, Atlanta.

Big Board Lifts Rule on Dealings in 'Third Mar

Continued From Page 33. seven months of this requirement, according to the New York exchange, 500,000 shares of listed securities were traded off-board and member firms had to satisfy limit orders held by specialists for about 8,000 shares of the companies involved.

Second Stage of Order. The second stage of the S.E.C. order is the one that begins on Jan. 1 with the deletion of the requirement to clear the book. It does not compel brokers to divert their order flow from exchanges, but it does permit them to seek executions for their customers off-board if they believe they can obtain better prices or service.

Other Potential Development. The other potential development this year deals with restrictions on member firms handling principal trades "upstairs" away from the exchange. At present, such trades are prohibited, but the S.E.C. has stated that it will reconsider its original decision not to take any action in this area as late as March.

Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Table with columns for TORONTO, MONTREAL, AMSTERDAM, MILAN, TOKYO, and FRANKFURT. Lists various stock prices and market data for these locations.

Foreign Exchange table showing rates for various currencies including the British Pound, Swiss Franc, and Japanese Yen.

Money table showing interest rates for various financial instruments like Treasury bills, commercial paper, and bank deposits.

Business Records

Table of Business Records including Bankruptcy Proceedings, Southern District, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1976. Lists names of bankrupt individuals and their assets/liabilities.

REMEMBER THE NEEDLES. The American Stock Exchange announced yesterday that the Special Exchange Commission has approved an addition of 20 new option class 60 already traded on the Amex.

More Option Classes. The American Stock Exchange announced yesterday that the Special Exchange Commission has approved an addition of 20 new option class 60 already traded on the Amex.

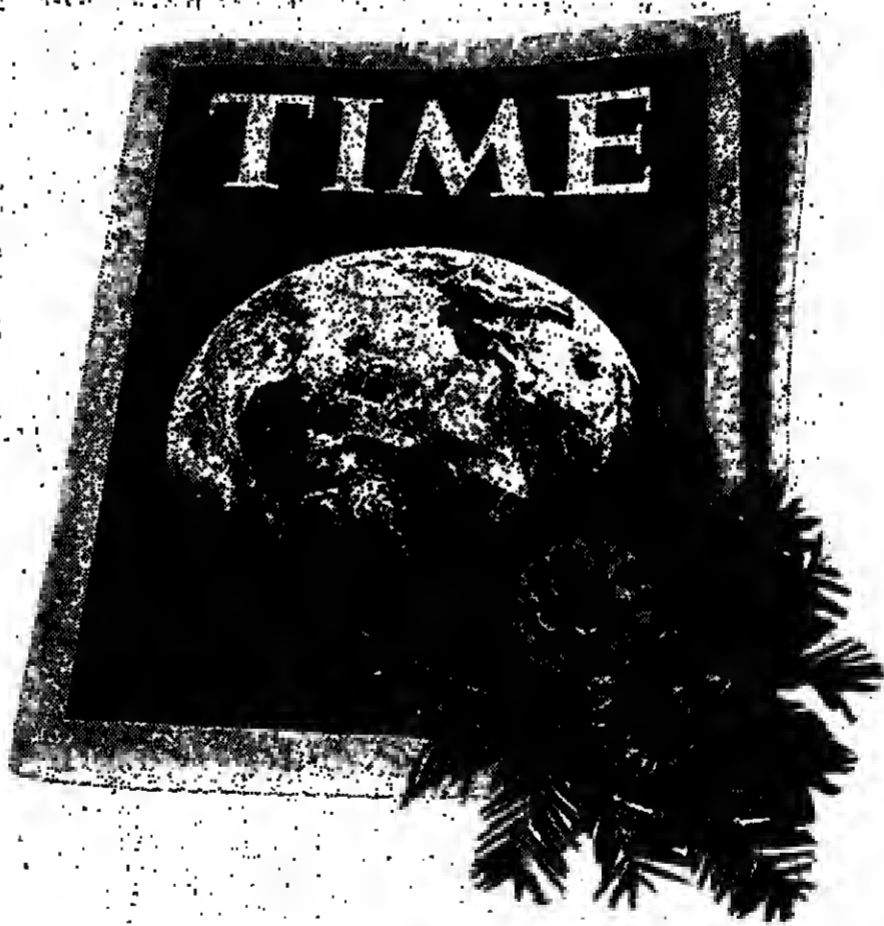
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# 1977 PROMISES TO BE THE MOST COLORFUL YEAR IN TIME'S HISTORY



Beginning with the new year, TIME—the first news magazine to introduce full-color to its cover, in 1929...the first to introduce editorial color pages...the leader in color content (50% more color than any other news magazine)—now introduces a dramatic new color program to increase its colorful coverage of world happenings. We will be bringing you, week in, week out, even more fascinating color to enhance every section of the magazine. Here will be an enlivening new element to TIME, beyond the substantive, extra-dimensional view that our editors have given the news for more

than five tumultuous decades.

TIME will, literally, light up all its sections—whether it be Science or Show Business, Books or Business, Medicine or Modern Living. We will splash color on the Nation, World and other areas of lively and compelling interest.

What we're doing, very simply, is responding to the new lights and nuances of the late seventies for the greater pleasure of our readers and the profit of our advertisers. And also responding to our longstanding tradition of publishing innovation. **TIME, The Weekly Newsmagazine.**

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Stock Exchanges

ign Ex...

Money



# Carter Aides Seek to Cut Turnover In Regulatory Agencies' Personnel

Continued From Page 1

Chairmen have served as many as four years in that capacity, and the median tenure of all commissioners has been two and two-thirds years of a five-year term.

The F.T.C. has experienced similar turnover at the highest level. President Carter's candidate for chairman will be the sixth in eight years.

### Carter Turned Concerned

A Carter spokesman said last week that this kind of revolving door among the regulators was "the genesis" of a move to get commitments from all appointees to remain on the job.

"The Governor is particularly concerned about the rapid turnover of key policymakers and will ask that people come to Washington not for a few months, but for a few years," the spokesman said. He added that the talent scouts might even decide to recommend "putting something on paper," an idea employed successfully by the United States Attorney's office here.

The reasons for rapid turnover are perhaps as numerous as the effects, but the biggest factor is undoubtedly the chance to earn more money.

"Once somebody has been a commissioner on the F.T.C., he has enormous career opportunities to practice law or work in industry," said Robert Pitofsky, a professor at Georgetown University Law School and a former director of the commission's bureau of consumer protection.

The result is that lawyers and others have over the years come to view a stint in Washington as a natural stepping-stone on their career path.

"But you really shouldn't have people grabbing some quick expertise and then going out and profiting by it," said Max Maglin, a man who has held high posts at the Federal Communications Commission and two energy agencies and who is now a consultant to a Federal agency that analyzes Government procedures.

### Salary Freeze Cited

According to Richard M. Phillips, a securities lawyer here who deals frequently with the S.E.C., "People are out in a position to contribute very much there in the first year, and if they leave early they've taken a lot more than they've given."

The temptation to leave has been intensified by what has been a virtual freeze in Federal executive pay since 1969.

The Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries reported last month that the Government had been losing senior personnel "at an unprecedented rate," largely because of static salary levels and generous retirement benefits.

The freeze, which has occurred mainly because executive salaries are tied to politically sensitive Congressional pay, has resulted in numerous payless promotions and a situation in which the four top Civil Service categories are being paid the same \$37,800 a year.

One official of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration told the commission that 47 people who worked for him earned as much as or more than he did.

Rapid turnover, moreover, feeds on itself as policies change or decisions are delayed until one people have time to learn the issues. This often creates problems with the staff, which is called upon to brief new arrivals or to renegotiate settlements that had been nearly completed.

The resulting delays are described by Mr. Elman, formerly of the F.T.C., as "very demoralizing," and leading to protracted and unproductive investigations.

### "Still Going On"

"The F.T.C. has been struggling with the problem of analogies since before I got there in 1961," he said. "The case got stale, then there was rulemaking, then new complaints, and it's still going on. You certainly get an inability to handle big cases."

According to an \$80,000 study commissioned by the agency, 16.4 percent of its staff lawyers left the Government in the 1975 fiscal year, up from 13.8 percent in 1974.

Frequent job-hopping also creates vacancies that Presidents have often been slow to fill. This year, for example, President Ford waited six months to nominate Patrick J. Delaney to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Senate then decided not to hold confirmation hearings because of the elections. The post, vacant since last April, is still unfilled.

The Federal Trade Commission is said to have had difficulty obtaining a quorum last fall because of a vacancy and the

absence of Elizabeth Hanford Dole, who was on the campaign trail with her husband, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, Robert J. Dole.

"The lack of a commissioner undoubtedly slows down the deliberations of the S.E.C.," said Kenneth J. Biakkin, a New York lawyer who heads the securities committee of the American Bar Association. Mr. Biakkin, prominently mentioned as a successor to Mr. Hills, said that vacancies were particularly disruptive when they occurred on panels where each commissioner developed his own area of expertise.

### The Worst Effects

In the view of an aide to William Proxmire, the Wisconsin Democrat who heads the Senate Banking Committee, the worst effects of rapid turnover occur at the Federal Reserve Board.

The board is a major regulator of banks and also the agency that sets and carries out the nation's credit policy. Its members' terms are for 14 years, but the present chairman, Arthur F. Burns, has been there longer than any of his six fellow governors, even though he joined the board as recently as 1970.

"This gives Burns far too much influence," the Proxmire aide said. "Not only does he dominate because he's chairman and because they need time to learn the ropes, they also all owe their jobs to him."

Longevity, of course, is no guarantee that a regulatory agency will be effective, and, in fact, may on occasion inhibit an agency. The Interstate Commerce Commission, widely regarded as one of the least effective agencies in Washington, has the longest median commissioner tenure of those surveyed in the House subcommittee's October report on Federal regulation.

The I.C.C., the oldest regulatory body, has long followed the unwise practice of annually rotating its chairmanship to the most senior commissioner who has not yet been chairman. This encourages members to remain until they have had a chance to head the agency.

The S.E.C. and the F.T.C., which have relatively high turnover, both get high marks in the subcommittee report.

### "Brightest Guys Go First"

The basic task appears to be to find a way to encourage good people to stay while driving out the cooperators. "The main problem is that the brightest guys go first," said Mr. Phillips, the Washington lawyer.

He suggested that one solution might be to encourage more job movement among Government agencies so proved personnel would be less tempted to leave public service if they became frustrated.

"Why not take a guy like Stanley Sporkin, who has become something of a folk hero for the way he's handled the S.E.C.'s bribery investigations, and put him in charge of cleaning up the housing, or Medicare frauds which are important to a whole sector of the economy and which have such poor controls?" he asked.

Legislation or binding contracts, nearly everyone interviewed said, is not the answer.

For one thing, requiring people to fill out appointed terms would lock in those who did poorly, became disillusioned or sought to leave because of disagreements over policy.

Besides, said Mr. White, the former F.P.C. chairman, "first-year law students learn you can't enforce a contract for personal services."

Mr. Carter's team, which is studying a formal commitment under which 158 Assistant United States Attorneys for the District of Columbia agreed to serve at least three years, is being told that this percent of those who have accepted jobs since the late 1960's have remained for the full period.

This so-called "one-way" contract, which is not legally enforceable, does not prevent the Government from discharging unsatisfactory personnel.

In the end, however, there may be no substitute for personal involvement by the President.

"I'd do what Lyndon Johnson did," Mr. Elman said. "He took it very seriously. He'd call people in, look them in the eye and say, 'Look, I expect you to stay.'"

REMEMBER THE NEEDS!

# Wheat Prices Advance About 6 Cents a Bushel; Corn Also Shows Gain

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER

Weather dominated the thinking of wheat traders yesterday, and as a result they bought. Prices moved up about 6

cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade, where the March delivery closed at \$2.78 1/4, up from \$2.72 1/4 a bushel.

Some needed snow arrived yesterday in parts of Mootona, Minnesota and Michigan but high winds tended to swirl the snow and some of the tops fell over the countryside. The new winter wheat crop needs moisture such as a solid snow blanket could give along with protection from the wind. In Kansas and some of the Middle Western states, there was no

or very little snow and the dryness continued.

Another reason for the price rise in wheat and for higher corn prices was a statement by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Richard E. Bell that he expected the Soviet Union to buy much of its 6 million minimum ton commitment of wheat and corn early in 1977. The apparent reason is that the Russians fear that the new administration of President-elect Carter might impose some price sup-

ports that would tend to increase prices of wheat and corn.

Corn futures closed at \$2.55 a bushel, up from \$2.51 1/4 for the March delivery. An improved corn helped prices. The Government reports crushing of beans in soybean meal oil last week at 16.8 billion bushels from 15.5 the previous week. The cited odd on Wednesday, so the slowdown or shutdown for the holidays was not reflected in the figures.

## GRAINS & FEEDS

### WHEAT

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE	
5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bu.	
Mar.	2.78 1/4
Jul.	2.76 1/4
Nov.	2.74 1/4
Jan.	2.72 1/4
May.	2.70 1/4
Sept.	2.68 1/4

### CORN

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE	
5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bu.	
Mar.	2.55
Jul.	2.53
Nov.	2.51
Jan.	2.49
May.	2.47
Sept.	2.45

### OATS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE	
5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bu.	
Mar.	1.47
Jul.	1.45
Nov.	1.43
Jan.	1.41
May.	1.39
Sept.	1.37

### SOYBEANS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE	
5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bu.	
Mar.	6.99
Jul.	6.97
Nov.	6.95
Jan.	6.93
May.	6.91
Sept.	6.89

### SOYBEAN OIL

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE	
48,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.	
Mar.	21.00
Jul.	20.98
Nov.	20.96
Jan.	20.94
May.	20.92
Sept.	20.90

### SOYBEAN MEAL

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE	
100 lb. minimum; dollars per ton	
Mar.	199.50
Jul.	199.30
Nov.	199.10
Jan.	198.90
May.	198.70
Sept.	198.50

### WHEAT

KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE	
5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bu.	
Mar.	2.80 1/4
Jul.	2.78 1/4
Nov.	2.76 1/4
Jan.	2.74 1/4
May.	2.72 1/4
Sept.	2.70 1/4

## LIVESTOCK

### CATTLE (Feeder)

CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE	
42,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.	
Mar.	42.30
Jul.	42.10
Nov.	41.90
Jan.	41.70
May.	41.50
Sept.	41.30

### CATTLE (Live Beef)

CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE	
40,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.	
Mar.	42.30
Jul.	42.10
Nov.	41.90
Jan.	41.70
May.	41.50
Sept.	41.30

### POTATOES (Maine)

N.Y. MERCANTILE EXCHANGE	
50,000 lb. minimum; cents per bu.	
Mar.	4.50
Jul.	4.40
Nov.	4.30
Jan.	4.20
May.	4.10
Sept.	4.00

### EGGS (Shell)

CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE	
22,500 doz. minimum; cents per doz.	
Mar.	65.00
Jul.	64.00
Nov.	63.00
Jan.	62.00
May.	61.00
Sept.	60.00

## Prices of Commodity Futures

Monday, December 27, 1976

### PORK BELLIES (Frozen)

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE	
25,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.	
Mar.	42.00
Jul.	41.50
Nov.	41.00
Jan.	40.50
May.	40.00
Sept.	39.50

### ORANGE JUICE (Frozen Conc.)

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE	
15,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.	
Mar.	42.00
Jul.	41.50
Nov.	41.00
Jan.	40.50
May.	40.00
Sept.	39.50

### WOOD

CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE	
100,000 bd. ft. min.; dollars per 1,000 bd. ft.	
Mar.	184.50
Jul.	183.00
Nov.	181.50
Jan.	180.00
May.	178.50
Sept.	177.00

### ICEBERG ROLLERS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE	
20,000 cu. yd. minimum; dollars per cu. yd.	
Mar.	37.00
Jul.	36.50
Nov.	36.00
Jan.	35.50
May.	35.00
Sept.	34.50

### COFFEE

N.Y. COFFEE & SUGAR EXCH.	
50,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.	
Mar.	21.00
Jul.	20.80
Nov.	20.60
Jan.	20.40
May.	20.20
Sept.	20.00

### SUGAR

N.Y. COFFEE & SUGAR EXCH.	
112,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.	
Mar.	18.00
Jul.	17.80
Nov.	17.60
Jan.	17.40
May.	17.20
Sept.	17.00

### GOUDA

NEW YORK GOUDA EXCHANGE	
25,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.	
Mar.	141.00
Jul.	140.00
Nov.	139.00
Jan.	138.00
May.	137.00
Sept.	136.00

### POTATOES (Maine)

N.Y. MERCANTILE EXCHANGE	
50,000 lb. minimum; cents per bu.	
Mar.	4.50
Jul.	4.40
Nov.	4.30
Jan.	4.20
May.	4.10
Sept.	4.00

### EGGS (Shell)

CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE	
22,500 doz. minimum; cents per doz.	
Mar.	65.00
Jul.	64.00
Nov.	63.00
Jan.	62.00
May.	61.00
Sept.	60.00

### METALS

COMMODITY EXCHANGE (N.Y.)	
50 Troy oz. minimum; dollars per Troy oz.	
Mar.	46.70
Jul.	46.50
Nov.	46.30
Jan.	46.10
May.	45.90
Sept.	45.70

### WOOL

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE	
50,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.	
Mar.	72.00
Jul.	71.50
Nov.	71.00
Jan.	70.50
May.	70.00
Sept.	69.50

### CASH PRICES

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE	
5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bushel	
Mar.	2.78 1/4
Jul.	2.76 1/4
Nov.	2.74 1/4
Jan.	2.72 1/4
May.	2.70 1/4
Sept.	2.68 1/4

## Company Reports

For periods ended Nov. 30 unless otherwise specified.

### AMERICAN GIN PRODUCTS

Year to Oct. 31	
Sales	\$ 3,000,000
Net income	\$ 250,000
Share price	\$ 42.50

### GARDIN (S)

Year to Oct. 31	
Sales	\$ 9,300,000
Net income	\$ 1,200,000
Share price	\$ 38.00

### FED-MARX

Year to Oct. 31	
Sales	\$ 109,500,000
Net income	\$ 1,000,000
Share price	\$ 4.00

### KOENIGS (I)

Year to Oct. 31	
Sales	\$ 22,000,000
Net income	\$ 3,000,000
Share price	\$ 15.00

### LEE PHARMACEUTICAL (A)

Year to Oct. 31	
Sales	\$ 1,500,000
Net income	\$ 200,000
Share price	\$ 2.00

### NORTHWEST AIRLINES

Year to Oct. 31	
Sales	\$ 70,000,000
Net income	\$ 3,000,000
Share price	\$ 45.00

### RITE AID (H)

Year to Oct. 31	
Sales	\$ 1,000,000,000
Net income	\$ 100,000,000
Share price	\$ 20.00

### TOKELY-VAN CAMP (H)

Year to Oct. 31	
Sales	\$ 100,000,000
Net income	\$ 10,000,000
Share price	\$ 30.00

### SUNSTAR FOODS

Year to Oct. 31	
Sales	\$ 120,000,000
Net income	\$ 12,000,000
Share price	\$ 25.00

### WALKER-SCOTT

Year to Oct. 31	
Sales	\$ 6,000,000
Net income	\$ 600,000
Share price	\$ 15.00

## Looking for Health Care, Hospital or Medical job opportunities to choose from?

Look in The Week in Review (Section 4) every Sunday.

Look in the "About Education" feature every Wednesday.

Look in the Classified Pages every day of the week.

The New York Times

The officers and staff of

**INTERNATIO, INC., NEW YORK**

and

**HOLCO TRADING CO., INC., NEW YORK**

announce with great sorrow

the death of

**WILLEM G. F. LANKESTER**

retired President and Director of

**Holco Trading Co., Inc.**

In deference to his memory and to allow his colleagues and friends to pay their last respects, the offices will be closed on Tuesday, December 28th, 1976.

**"Our Red Carpet Lease program is special"**

Red Carpet Leasing is special because it offers you many different ways to lease a 1977 Ford, Lincoln or Mercury. Ways which may prove financially beneficial to you. More and more business and professional people are choosing Red Carpet Leasing because it's the modern way to drive. And rightly so. Red Carpet Leasing provides many of the benefits of ownership while eliminating many of the disadvantages. Red Carpet Leasing can free cash because there's usually no large down payment and you can sell your present car for cash. It also can simplify tax records—especially important if you're able to deduct car expenses. For added convenience, a scheduled maintenance program can be arranged. There's a lot more to Red Carpet Leasing but because you're a busy person we're making it easier for you to inquire about leasing. Simply visit your participating Ford or Lincoln-Mercury dealer. Or call and make arrangements for a personal consultation in your home or office.

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**LINCOLN**

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Red Carpet Lease is a service mark of Ford Motor Company.

**Red Carpet Lease**

If it rains the weekend will the rain you want?

Bad weather chases your plan it won't ruin them. save the WEB Sects from Fr New York Times. find guts of this do, or or shine. After all weekend is your time. I should hang heavy on hands.

**WEEK**  
**FRIDAY IN**  
**The New York Times**



Beame Cites Fiscal 'Results'; Unsure About '77 Race

Continued From Page 1
for next year, aides to Mr. Beame simply assume these days will run. They note the Mayor's competitive defense of his public-and-private, and the way joining forward to the issues of...

that it would be "capped" for the five years after next year. He also denied that his sweeping economic development program of tax cuts—announced last week—was in any way geared to a mayoral campaign. "That's the most nonsensical thing I ever heard of," the Mayor said.

Mr. Beame said he sensed that New Yorkers had felt the most upset about cutbacks affecting the schools and the Police Department. But he praised Commissioner Michael J. Codd for bringing about cutbacks that had "the least impact on the foot patrol" by placing officers formerly in the precinct stations "out on the street."

55 Management Officials Are Given Merit Raises By the Transit Authority

The New York City Transit Authority yesterday approved merit increases ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500 a year, for 55 transit authority management officials. The raises, totaling about \$70,000, were approved by John G. deRoos, senior executive officer of the Transit Authority and were retroactive to Dec. 1.

Beame and Carey Travel to Georgia To See Carter About Financial Aid

Mayor Beame, Governor Carey and their top advisers are due in Sea Island, Ga., this morning for a long-promised meeting with President-elect Jimmy Carter to discuss the city and state financial situations. Before leaving yesterday afternoon, Mr. Beame said he would be taking "specific areas that ought to be thought about" with reference to New York City, as opposed to general issues affecting all cities that were taken up when Mr. Beame and other mayors visited Mr. Carter in Atlanta two weeks ago.

City Futures

Continued From Page 1
for next year, aides to Mr. Beame simply assume these days will run. They note the Mayor's competitive defense of his public-and-private, and the way joining forward to the issues of...

Happy Holidays

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REMEMBER THE NEEDS!
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GREENWICH-YES WE HAVE REAL ESTATE



























# REVAMPING SOUGHT FOR DETECTIVE UNIT

## Study Is Under Way on Merging New York Police Bureau With Other Department Sections

By SELWYN RAAB

A study has been approved to determine whether New York City's Detective Bureau, once the most glamorous and respected branch of the Police Department, should lose its independence and be merged with other units into a proposed centralized investigative office.

High-ranking police officials confirmed yesterday that the study would soon begin. The bureau has suffered heavy personnel cuts in the last five years. Non-detective units, which will be reviewed for possible consolidation with the Detective Bureau, include the Narcotics, Public Morals and Intelligence Divisions.

The analysis is expected to be completed in the spring and a decision on the bureau's future could be made by the Police Commissioner, Michael J. Codd, before the next fiscal year begins on July 1.

### Main Thrust of Study

Officials said the main thrust of the study would be to see if a merger of the various investigative branches could save the department money, increase efficiency and eliminate unnecessary administrative or clerical jobs.

Commissioner Codd, who is on vacation, could not be reached for comment. But, Francis J. McLoughlin, a deputy commissioner in charge of public information, acknowledged that the study would be made.

Noting that the police force, because of a job freeze, is expected to drop below 24,000 officers by 1978, Mr. McLoughlin said: "That type of reduction obviously requires a reordering of priorities and a tightening of administrative overlays."

The department, which had 31,000 officers in 1974, has been cut to about 23,500 officers and supervisors.

Since 1972, the Detective Bureau has been reduced by more than 50 percent, from 3,000 to 1,439 detectives.

### Strong Opposition Expected

Any further cuts or restructuring of the bureau, which dates to 1844, is almost certain to generate strong opposition and lobbying by the Detectives' Endowment Association, the union representing detectives.

Although officials were reluctant to discuss the scope of the review of investigative units, it was believed the precinct investigation units might be included in the merger. These precinct units now investigate lesser crimes while detectives are assigned to specialty squads, such as homicide and robbery, and concentrate on more serious unsolved crimes.

The proposed consolidation of the bureau and the other units could affect about 3,500 detectives and officers now attached to these commands.

Until the early 1970's, appointment to the Detective Bureau and the awarding of a gold detective's badge was one of the most sought-after rewards in the department. Most detectives got about \$1,000 more a year than uniformed police officers, had more independence and could wear civilian clothes.

### Squad System Abandoned

Under the administration of Michael Murphy, former Police Commissioner, however, the bureau underwent drastic revisions. In 1972 the bureau abandoned the 52-year-old system under which detective squads worked almost autonomously out of dingy second-floor offices in every station house, with the authority to investigate any crime committed in the precinct. Instead, the squads were replaced by district specialty units—homicide, robbery, sex offenses and burglary—and uniformed officers were given greater power to investigate and close out cases.

When the bureau was last reorganized, many police officials said privately that the old detective system was costly, inefficient and had led to corruption because of poor supervisory controls. The Detectives' Endowment Association later charged that the revamping was a failure and had helped contribute to the rising crime rate in the city.

Officials said they hoped the internal review of the bureau and other investigative branches would provide answers to whether the earlier reorganization had worked and was the best way of using nonuniformed investigators in the department.

"We're not out to damage detectives or any other investigation unit," said one official who will be involved in the study. "But we do want to see if we can get more results for less money."

### Financial Difficulties

The study will be conducted by the Office of Management Analysis, which was established last month to help the department cope with personnel cuts brought about by the city's financial difficulties.

The analysis unit also is expected to review a number of other major police units including: the Criminal Justice Bureau, the Crime Prevention Section, components of the Internal Affairs Division and the Special Operations Division.

Commissioner Codd established the analysis unit in the wake of reported complaints from City Hall that the department was in need of administrative overhauling and was burdened with excessive staff or desk jobs.

## Probation-Parole Officers Group Blames Carey for System's Faults

ALBANY, Dec. 27 (AP)—The administration of Governor Carey has left New York's probation system in a state of "paralysis," the Probation and Parole Officers Association asserted today.

The association president, William Frisch, called on the Governor to end a "disgraceful" 15-month vacancy in the post of Probation Director, and to support other changes in the probation system.

With a 20 percent growth in prison population in 1975, Mr. Frisch said, "at this time of acute prison overcrowding and spiraling correctional costs, the state government has failed to actively seek alternatives to institutional correction."

Among his recommendations were appointing a probation director, having the Legislature set a fixed reimbursement formula for local probation costs, having the state assume New York City's probation functions and transferring the authority of youth parole from the Division for Youth to the Division of Probation.

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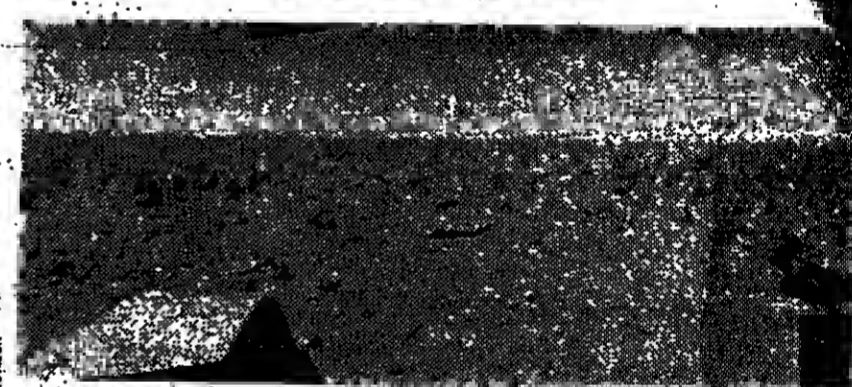
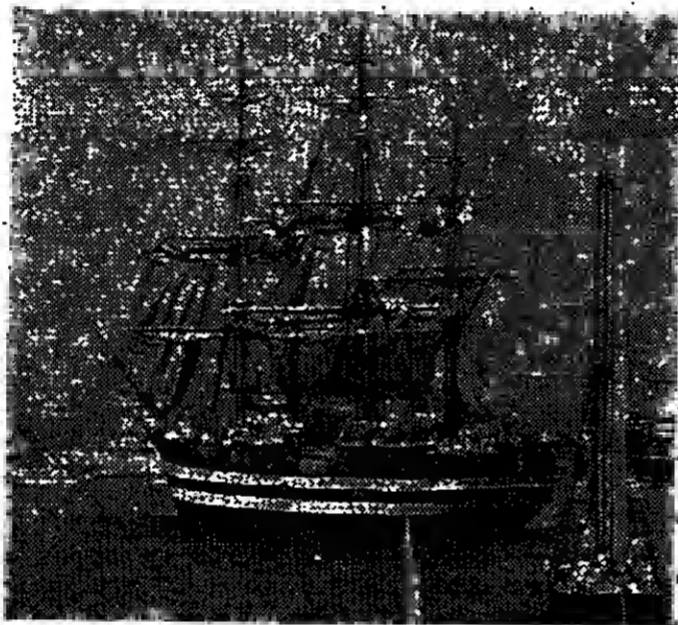
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